The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1879.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

(COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year, 50 cents discount allowed when paid in advance. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

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Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	13.00	20.00
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One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

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BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
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Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

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Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

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Minister—Rev. E. H. Yocum.
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General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

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Sunday School—9 a. m.
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All are invited. There is always room.

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Sunday School—9 a. m.
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Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

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Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. George Hunter.
Sunday Service—2 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

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J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL KNORR. Attorney-at-Law, Office in Hartman's Building, Main street.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office Market street. Above 5th East side.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

DR. J. C. RUTTER, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Office, North Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa. Mar.27,'74—

DR. I. L. RABB, PRACTICAL DENTIST, Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa. ☞ Teeth extracted without pain. aug 24, '77-ly.

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AUGUSTUS FREUND, Practical homeopathic Horse and Cow Doctor, Bloomsburg, Pa. feb. 14, '79-tf

W. Y. KESTER, MERCHANT TAILOR, RoomNo. 15, OPERA HOUSE BUILDING, Bloomsburg. april19,1878.

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The citizens of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are adjusted and paid by one of their own citizens. nov.16, '77-ly

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	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,500,000
	$60,631,000

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg. March 26,'77—y

B. F. HARTMAN REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES:
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North American of Philadelphia, Pa
Franklin, of " "
Pennsylvania of " "
Farmers of York, Pa.
Hanover of New York.
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Office on Market Street No. 5, Bloomsburg, Pa. oct. 26, '77-ly.

AT THE ORANGEVILLE ACADEMY You can get a Thorough Education with the LEAST OUTLAY OF MONEY. For Catalogue, address the Principal, REV. C K. CANFIELD. April18, 1879-tf

LAWYERS.

L. E. WALLER, Attorney-at-Law. Increase of Pensions obtained, Collections made. Office, Second door from 1st National Bank. BLOOMSBURG, PA. Jan. 11, 1878

N. U. FUNK, Attorney-at-Law, Increase of Pensions Obtained, Collections Made. BLOOMSBURG, PA. Office in Ent's BUILDING.

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F. P. BILLMEYER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. OFFICE—In Harman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

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C. W. MILLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR, Attorney-at-Law, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Office in UNANGST'S BUILDING, on Main street second door above Centre. Can be consulted in German. Jan. 10, '79-tf

CATAWISSA.

WM. L. EYERLY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Catawissa, Pa. Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

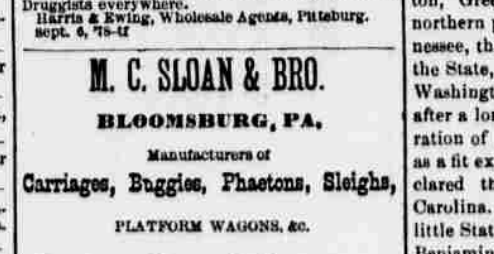
W. H. RHAWN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Catawissa, Pa. Office, corner of Third and Main Streets. July 11, '79-tf

CLARK F. HARDER, BUILDER AND MANUFACTURER OF Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, and dealer in LUMBER and all kinds of BUILDING MATERIAL, HARDWARE, &c., THIRD STREET, CATAWISSA, PA. May 16, '79-3m*

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TRADE MARK. Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for seminal weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases, such as Loss of memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases. TRADE MARK.

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The specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10, Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Bloomsburg by C. A. Kleim, and by all Druggists everywhere. Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburg. sept. 6, '78-tf

M. C. SLOAN & BRO. BLOOMSBURG, PA., Manufacturers of Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs, PLATFORM WAGONS, &c. First-class work always on hand. REPAIRING NEATLY DONE. Prices reduced to suit the times. Jan. 5, 1877-tf.

EVERY DIRECTOR, TEACHER AND STUDENT Should subscribe for THE EDUCATOR, A Live Educational Monthly, published at ORANGEVILLE, PA., for 50 cents per year. Send six cents for specimen copy. C. K. CANFIELD, Editor. April 18, 1879-tf

$2,000 A YEAR for honest, intelligent business men or agents. New business; light work. Address CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, Madison, Ind. June 27, 1879-4m

Private Sale!

The following valuable property, the Estate of the late John Swisher, deceased, will be offered at private sale up to SEPTEMBER 1st 1879. The property is situate in the village of Jerseytown, Columbia county Pa., and contains about FIFTY ACRES of excellent farming land upon which are TWO HOUSES, BARN, and other out buildings, and is one of the finest localities in the county. There are TWO GOOD ORCHARDS on the premises.

☞ For information concerning the property apply to C. B. Brockway, of Bloomsburg, or T. J. Swisher, of Jerseytown. May 23.-tf

PUBLIC SALE HAND BILLS Printed at this Office ON SHORTEST NOTICE AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

Poetical.

THE RECONCILIATION.

BY TENNYSON.

As thro' the land at eve we went
  And pluck'd the ripen'd ears,
We fell out, my wife and I,
We fell out, I know not why,
  And kiss'd again with tears,

And blessings on the falling out
  That all the more endears.
When we fall out with those we love
  And kiss again with tears!

For when we came where lies the child
  We lost in other years,
There above the little grave,
Oh! there above the little grave
  We kiss'd again with tears.

DESTINY.

BY EMMA LAZARUS.

1856.

Paris, from throats of iron, silver, brass,
Joy-thundering cannon, blent with chiming bells,
And martial strains, the full-voiced pæan swells.
The air is starred with flags, the chanted mass
Throngs all the churches, yet the broad streets swarm
With glad-eyed groups, who chatter, laugh and pass
In holiday confusion, class with class.
And over all the spring the sun-floods warm!
In the Imperial palace that March morn,
The beautiful young mother lay and smiled;
For by her side just breathed the Prince, her child,
Heir to an empire, to the purple born,
Crowned with the Titan's name that stirs the heart
Like a blown clarion—one more Bonaparte.

1879.

Born to the purple, lying stark and dead,
Transfixed with poisoned arrows, 'neath the sun
Of brazen Africa! Thy grave is one,
Forefated youth (on whom were visited
Follies and sins not thine), whereat the world,
Heartless howe'er it be, will pause to sing
A dirge, to breathe a sigh, a wreath to fling
Of rosemary and rue with bay-leaves curled,
Enmeshed in toils ambitious, not thine own,
Immortal, loved boy-Prince, thou tak'st thy stand
With early doomed Don Carlos, hand in hand
With mild-browed Arthur, Geoffrey's murdered son.
Louis the Dauphin lifts his thorn-ringed head,
And welcomes thee, his brother, 'mongst the dead.

—*Scribner.*

Miscellaneous.

THE LOST STATE.

A BIT OF AMERICAN HISTORY NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

Everybody knows that there are thirty-eight States and that originally there were thirteen colonies, and most people can repeat the names of these States and Colonies as glibly as their alphabet; but we venture to say that very few have ever heard of a State called the State of Franklin. And yet history recognizes the existence of such a State, and one that in its day enjoyed no small degree of celebrity.

It is well known that after the Revolution most of the thirteen original States claimed jurisdiction among themselves over the territory stretching indefinitely to the westward. The separate jurisdiction of each State was ill-defined, and to avoid any trouble, to give the General Government what seemed its due, and to assist it in throwing off the debt incurred by the War of Independence, the Congress of the Confederation requested the various States to cede their claims to the General Government. The matter was not definitely settled until after the adoption of the Constitution; but the State of North Carolina attempted to cede, in compliance with the request of Congress, its western lands, which now form the State of Tennessee, and it was this attempt at cession which brought about the complications that shortly afterwards resulted in the brief existence of the State of Franklin.

North Carolina ceded, but Congress, vacillating and vigorless, hesitated about accepting the cession. Having made the cession, North Carolina gave up all interest in her border settlements, and Congress refused to accept the charge which North Carolina had thrown off. The consequences were serious for the fortunes and happiness of the Tennessee settlers. Their borders were overrun with criminals and fugitives from justice, such as always infest a pioneer community, and yet the action of the mother State left them without courts to assert justice and inflict punishment. They had at all times to be on their guard against marauding bands of Indians, and yet they were without a regularly constituted militia for their defense. They were, in fact cast-offs, and did what one would naturally expect them to do under the circumstances. The three north-eastern counties of the Territory—Washington, Greene and Sullivan—lying in the northern part of what is now Eastern Tennessee, then the only well-settled portion of the State, met in Convention at Jonesboro, Washington county, in August, 1784, and after a long discussion, in which the Declaration of Independence was read and cited as a fit example for them to follow, they declared themselves independent of North Carolina. After a variety of fortunes the little State was organized, and in honor of Benjamin Franklin, was called the State of Franklin.

A SHORT-LIVED COMMONWEALTH.

The new State was short lived, but so long as it did exist it presented a very singular spectacle. Let us imagine to ourselves a wilderness threaded here and there by rivers along which the bottom lands; sparsely dotted by rude log cabins, bore the only marks of cultivation to be seen in the whole region. No cities, no towns, not even villages deserving the name, and these shut in by lofty mountains and almost impenetrable forests. There was scarcely a wheeled vehicle in the State. Farmers ground or crushed their own corn, and their wives and daughters united their homespun clothes with the skins of wild beasts to furnish them with clothing. If anything beyond what their own farms produced was needed there was but one way to procure it. Gold and silver, money of any description being an almost unheard of article in the community, a system of barter had to be brought into play. There were well understood allowances to be made for each article of commerce. A bear-skin was worth so many mink-skins, or *vice versa.* The State Government established a schedule of values which it applied to its own transactions, and probably the people of the State in their private business conformed to these rates. An idea of how primitive the Government really was may be inferred from the fact that its officers from the Governor down received their salaries in articles of commerce, such as otter skins, beeswax, rye, whisky and "good peach and apple brandy," The State Capital (Greenville) was a hamlet of perhaps a dozen long buildings. Probably it contained a store. We know that it had a tavern and a court house. What the general character of the buildings was may be inferred from a description of the court house, in which the Legislature of the State of Franklin was wont to assemble. It was built of unhewn logs, and had neither floors nor windows. Between the logs were a few cracks where the logs fitted badly, and these it was thought, would serve well enough for ventilation and light. It is almost unnecessary to say that the State had no printing press; and the only knowledge which the freeman of Franklin got of the laws of his Government was through common report and their annual promulgation on the militia field or from the steps of the court house.

JOHN SEVIER.

The chief interest which the State of Franklin has for us to-day comes from two or three striking characters which its history brought into prominence. The principal of these, John Sevier, a Virginian by birth, but a Huguenot by descent, is one of the noteworthy characters in the annals of Tennessee. Sevier was one of those men who seemingly without effort or pains, attract other men instantly to them to form a group of which they are always the centre. He is said to have been much like Gen. Sam Houston, of Texas, in this respect. Possessed of this magnetic influence, he had in addition to it the *bonhomie* which is so pleasing to the men of the frontier, and the fearless spirit that so commends its possessor to all who live amid scenes of peril and danger. These qualities inevitably made Sevier a leader wherever he went; and when his fortunes turned him to the mountains of Tennessee, from that moment he was the foremost man in all the councils and enterprises of the men who afterwards formed the State of Franklin. He was the commander of the Tennessee Riflemen at Kings' Mountain, and was chosen as the first Governor, and continued to be the only Governor of the State of Franklin.

Sevier fought hard for the State, but after the first year of its existence the fight was a losing one, for North Carolina, after the first abandonment of her offspring, suddenly turned about and reasserted her jurisdiction. She had all the power, and had the communication between the two States been easy, and had she asserted her rights with vigor and promptness, the revolt of the western counties would have been crushed in its incipiency; but the fact that these two conditions were entirely wanting necessarily made the policy of North Carolina a "waiting" one, and this policy, assisted by feuds and divisions in the State of Franklin, made a peaceful and bloodless settlement of the difficulty possible. There was, however, one slight scrimmage before the new-State passed out of existence, which we shall presently refer to. In order to introduce this episode properly however, we shall have to refer more particularly to another of the prominent characters of the State of Franklin.

A SPECK OF WAR.

Major John Tipton seems to have been as unlike Sevier as it is possible for two men to be. He had none of Sevier's suavity of manner; he was brusque and uncompromising—a man to whom it was impossible to endure a rival, who aspired to leadership, and who was jealous of all who contended for it with him. Yet he had qualities which enabled him to hew his way through difficulties, and by force of will, if in no other way, to make himself a formidable opponent. This man had supported the State of Franklin in its early days, but afterwards, probably because he saw that Sevier's influence was likely to overshadow his own, threw the whole weight of his influence in favor of a return to the jurisdiction of North Carolina. He was materially assisted in his efforts by a general feeling among the "Franks" that North Carolina having again taken the counties under her protection, and having set up the requisite Courts, and having appointed the necessary Brigadier of Militia, a return to the old allegiance would be the wisest course. So rapidly did the fabric of the new State perish that three years after its establishment, in the words of a recent writer upon the subject, "no Legislature at all could be assembled, and as it was one of the duties of the Legislature to elect the Council, and as the Legislature at its last session had failed to do this, the Council was soon a thing of the past. To complete this catalogue of misfortunes, Judge Campbell, the head of the Judiciary, accepted office under the government of North Carolina. Gov. Sevier was left alone in his official dignity. Even this sole relic of the Franklin government would not, in the natural course of events, remain long exempt from the general wreck, for the Governor's term expired on March 1, 1788, and it being a constitutional function of the Legislature to elect the Governor, and there being no Legislature to perform this duty, it followed inevitably that after March 1, 1788, there would be no Governor of the State of Franklin.'

Such were the facts, and the State of Franklin thus ended, but its closing days were marked by the culmination of the rivalry between Tipton and Sevier in an open encounter between the two and their respective forces. During a temporary absence of Sevier on the frontier, Tipton had confined in his house certain slaves taken from Sevier's homestead by legal process. On hearing this, Sevier marched with one hundred and fifty men to Tipton's house, and for three days laid siege to it. Tipton had a few men with him, and, when Sevier called upon him to surrender, he replied that Sevier's force might "fire and be damned." Neither however, made a direct attack upon the other, Tipton not doing so on account of inferiority of force, and Sevier because he was at heart a peaceable man, and did not wish to cause useless bloodshed. At length, on the morning of the fourth day, a detachment from Sullivan county came to Tipton's assistance. The morning was bitter cold, snow was falling, and Sevier's scouts had all come into camp to warm themselves. Seeing the state of affairs, the Sullivan militia moved cautiously up, and when close enough "raised a shout which seemed to rend the heavens." and the besieged, headed by Tipton, also rushing out, a panic seized Sevier's men, and they fled in every direction.

SEVIER'S ESCAPE.

Meanwhile Sevier's term had expired, and the last remnant of the State of Franklin had disappeared. Sevier himself was arrested, through the assistance of Major Tipton, of course, and taken to Burke county, North Carolina, for trial. On the day fixed for the trial some of his friends from beyond the mountains came to his rescue. The manner of his escape is thus described by an eye-witness:

"The Franks had approached as near to the town as they deemed prudent, when four of them concealed themselves near the road, while two of their number, James Cozby and Nathaniel Evans, went forward into the town. They rode to a convenient distance from the Court-house, tied their horses to a limb of a tree, near to which they hid their rifles, and boldly entered the town, their capacious hunting shirts concealing the side weapons which they had prepared in case of need. Soon they had mingled with the crowd and had easily passed off for countrymen attracted there by common curiosity. Evans had taken charge of Gov. Sevier's celebrated race mare and led her up to the front of the Court-house door, the bridle thrown carelessly over her head; he was apparently an unconcerned spectator of passing events. Cozby entered the house, and there, arraigned at the bar, sat the object of their solicitude. Slowly he turned his head and their eyes met. Sevier knew the rescue was at hand, but he was restrained from any outward demonstration by a significant shake of Cozby's head. During a pause in the trial Cozby stepped forward in front of the Judge, and, in that quick and decisive tone so peculiar to him, asked the Judge if he was done with that man. The question, manner and tone caused every person to start and cast their eyes on the speaker, then on the Judge, all in amazement. In the meantime Sevier had caught sight of his favorite mare standing at the door; taking advantage of the confusion he made one spring to the door; the next he was in the saddle, and with the speed of thought was borne from the wondering crowd."

Sevier met with no more trouble from either State or local authorities. He returned home, and, although for a time suffering from political disabilities, he finally became Governor of Tennessee, and, for many years, served in the House of Representatives at Washington.—*Cin. Commercial.*

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

General Grant did not ask an audience of the Emperor. The Emperor is a child seven years of age, at his books, not in good health, and under the care of two old ladies called the Empresses. When the Chinese Minister in Paris spoke to General Grant about an audience, and his regret that the sovereign of China was not of age that he might personally entertain the ex-President, the General said he hoped no question of audience would be raised. He had no personal curiosity to see the Emperor and there could be no useful object in conversing with a child. This question of seeing the Emperor is one of the sensitive points in Chinese diplomacy. The Chinese idea is that the Emperor is the Son of Heaven, the titular if not the accepted king of the world, king of kings, a sacred being, not to be seen by profane, barbarian eyes. Foreign powers have steadily fought this claim, and have insisted by every means upon the Emperor standing on the same level as other sovereigns and heads of States receiving and sending ministers, and taking an active and personal interest in international affairs. These arguments went so far as to induce the last Emperor to receive the foreign ministers in the palace. This was a great triumph. It made a sensation at the time. I have seen a picture of the audience, drawn from memory by one of the interpreters. There are ministers standing in a row, the Emperor on his throne, mandarins in the back ground. Prince Kung on his knees handing the credentials of the ministers to the Emperor. The audience lasted some minutes, and was confined to the utterance of a few words of Tartar language to the effect that the credentials would be considered. That is the only time in recent years when barbarian eyes looked on sacred majesty. The Emperor who then resigned has, to use courteous speech, ascended on the great dragon to be a guest on high. The youth of the present sovereign has prevented any audience, for, of course, an audience would be a comedy, with the sovereign a timid, unhealthy boy, who had never seen a foreigner, and who would probably run off crying. The Chinese, therefore, have postponed the audience question until the Emperor comes of age. At the same time, the foreign ministers have always made a point of an audience. The fact that General Grant had been the head of a nation and had corresponded directly with the Emperor gave him the right to request an audience. There was no reason, even in Chinese logic, why such a request should be refused. Many of those well informed on Eastern questions were anxious that this request should be made; that it would render things easier in dealing with the Chinese; that, in fact, the only way of dealing with the government was to hammer and hammer, and always to hammer, until all these prejudices were broken down. But the General, as I have remarked, had no curiosity to see a boy seven years old, and the question dropped.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A GOOD DEAL OF FUSS ABOUT IT.

A darkey was once attempting to steal a goose, but a dog raised an objection and Sambo retired. The next night, during a thunder storm, he attempted it again, and just as he was on the point of getting away with his fowl the lightning struck close by and the noise nearly frightened the poor fellow to death. Dropping the goose, he started away muttering, "Pears to me dar's heap of fuss made about one old goose!"

Beautifiers.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetic of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength, buoyant spirits and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column.

Pigs for fall killing may be forced from the start. A run at grass, a little milk, and regular, steady feeding on bran and meal slops, will help to make a large growth; which is afterward quickly filled up with fat. The low prices now prevailing, must be offset by making more pork than formerly out of the same feed.

Lose not thy own for want of asking it! Lose not your infant for want of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, which any druggist will sell you for 25 cents a bottle.

ONLY ONE TROUBLE.

'I would box your ears,' said a young lady of Belfast to her stupid and tiresome admirer, 'if—' 'If what?' he anxiously asked. 'If,' she repeated, 'I could get a box large enough for the purpose.'

THE DEMIDOFF VILLA AT FLORENCE.

Prince Demidoff owns the malachite mines of Russia, and, it is said, does not know what his income is. He has collected a rich variety of treasures from all parts of the world, and seems to be influenced more by a love for the beautiful than the unique. We went, a party of six of us, in a tram car, and, walking a short distance, entered a lodge where the custodians were handsomely uniformed. The grounds are really nothing astonishing. They lie low and level. There are pretty bridges and pavilions, rustic work and bronze animals, and a most unique stucco, or rocky entrance to a swimming bath of large dimensions. The arrangement of statuary, of figures fishing or crouching in niches and unexpected places, has a very pleasing effect. There are forty-five servants employed in the palace, not including secretaries, clerks and stewards, and they include Germans, French, Russians and Italians, except in the grooming department; there only English need apply.

The palace seems to be built on three sides of a square, and has one hundred and twenty apartments. In the piazza the seats look like cushions that might be shaken up or thrown about at will, but they were of majolica, in imitation of gaily figured cretonne or glazed cambric. We entered and turned to our right into the chapel. The doors, in beautifully carved woods, dark and rich, are a reproduction of the famous doors of the Baptistry in Florence, which Michael Angelo said were "fit to be the gate of Paradise," but of course, they are much smaller. The ceiling is also of carved wood, exquisite in design. The chapel is in style of the Russian or Greek church, although some say Prince D. is a Catholic. Life-size saints are beautifully frescoed on the walls. A figure of the Madonna and Bambino have the crown and dress ornamented with gold and precious stones, and the books of service, in glass cases, are decorated in the same way. Many valuable church ornaments are to be seen. The whole room is a gem of architectural design and taste. The arrangement of the hall seemed very grand as we came out of the chapel, but we did not stop long to examine it, as the magnificent stairway absorbed our attention. It has all been remodelled within the past four years, and is in Oriental style. The carpet is a solid, rich red. Gobelin and other tapestries adorn the walls, and the ceiling is a pointed arch, with the rafters all gilded and worked up in true Oriental style. Mirrors are arranged at the top of the staircase, where are vases and tall heavy columns of a most uncommon and peculiar marble. There are sixteen or more of these columns in different places, each surmounted with a gilded chapter, and an immense vase of Sevres, Japanese or other rare china. Innumerable lamps, with exquisite pink globes, are closely arranged around, and all this combined with the width and gradual ascent of the staircase must make the effect at a ball very imposing. The marble, which attracted my eye at once in columns and vases, is black, with what seems to be quartz all through it, which, in the light, has a beautiful effect. At the second landing is a reception room, and a balcony is so arranged that a band in playing is in view of room and stairway. This balcony is a gallery of the fifteenth century, exquisitely carved in bold relief, and now gilded with fine effect. The ceiling of this room is beautifully frescoed. This was a reception dining room, and the table and chairs were rich mosaics in wood, and in all points the room was grand indeed.

Some rooms have tapestries of great worth on the walls, and some have satin tapestry of different colors. One is hung with embossed leather, and is lovely in effect. The ceilings are of infinite variety. The mantlepiece in each room is different, and some are old handsome ones, with beautiful bas-reliefs; some of inlaid woods; and in one room it is of modern and ancient Florentine mosaics. Photographs in all varieties of lovely frames were around the rooms of the Prince and his wife. In his reception room, the arrangements for comfortable sitting or lounging are complete. Quite a number of the divans around the room were only a half foot from the floor, and the pillows and cushions were covered with India shawls. Everything that a refined idea of comfort and luxury can suggest has been collected from all countries.

The gem of all the apartments is a long narrow gallery or hall, lighted from the top and containing the choicest of original pictures. They are mostly of the Flemish schools, and there is a fine collection of Ruysdaels. One of the choicest of the pictures—a Rembrandt—cost the sum of £10,000, and another near it £8,000. None of the pictures were large, but all of choicest fame. The walls of this room were covered with a light olive green velvet tapestry and furniture of the same. The picture frames were of ebony, finely carved and gilt. Beside each picture was a candelabrum or high lampholder of silver, bronze or brass, so arranged as to hide and reflect the light.

In one large room are cases of rarest china. One plate, Viennese china, cost £720. In this same room is a long case with rare fans. In another room is a collection of watches, interesting and rare. One belonging to Napoleon. Another room is draped around with the rarest old embroidery and needlework. The collection of old valuable vestments of priests, bishops, cardinals, etc., is immense and choice. In one room a grand fire screen of ebony frame is filled with an old robe of Louis XIVth, most exquisitely embroidered in flowers and gilt. Of one room, the entrance door and furniture were all of malachite. In many rooms were splendid cabinets of rare and choice workmanship, and, turn which way we would, we were face to face with a treasure of some kind.—*Cor. Pittsburg Chronicle.*

Feasibility of Navigating the Susquehanna.

The secretary of war has approved the orders proposed by the chief of engineers (Gen. Wright) to commence a survey of the Susquehanna river with a view of ascertaining the feasibility of navigating some portions of the stream. This scheme, it is stated originated with Hon. Hendrick B. Wright who entertained the idea that the branches of the river were navigable. The survey of the Susquehanna, however, is admitted to be the most sensible thing he has done, and may add some fresh knowledge of the navigable possibilities of that vast but now practically useless, for commercial purposes, fluvial route for rafts from the mountains to the bay.

PETROLEUM.

When we are told that at the present time over 1,800,000 gallons of petroleum or earth oil are brought to the surface every day in the oil regions of Pennsylvania alone, the mind is staggered by the contemplation of the magnitude of this comparatively new industry. So lavish is Mother Earth of her hidden stores of oil than it is sent to the surface much faster than it can be taken care of, or stored, and at the present time 300,000 gallons, at the lowest estimate, run to waste every day. The great Union Pipe Line, and other methods of conveyance utterly fail to convey the oil to market, and the enormous tanks for storage are full to overflowing. There are tanks owned by companies which hold 5,000,000 barrels of oil, and all of them are full. The wooden tanks owned by individuals and private concerns amount in their aggregate capacity to as large a number of barrels, and these are also full.

Thus it will be understood that there are great lakes of oil above ground, as well as below; but there is good reason to believe that the subterranean deposits may with greater propriety be called oceans rather than lakes. The oil workers are evidently pumping from inexhaustible supplies in the rock chambers below, and what are called the "spouting wells," deliver their vast currents with the same impetuosity as when the drills first tapped the pent-up stores. An interesting inquiry arises as regards what becomes of the soil that cannot be secured; into what does it flow, and where is its final resting place? Any one who has visited the oil regions will know of the country, and readily understand that much of the oil flows into brooks or small rivers, and in time finds its way into the large rivers, and is lost ultimately in the Gulf of Mexico or the Atlantic Ocean. Still larger quantities are absorbed by the earth in ravines and marshy places, and thus it is lost to view. In the famous district one is lead to exclaim, "Oil, oil everywhere, and no untainted water to drink." There is oil in the soil; oil in the springs; oil in the bushes and trees; oil in the atmosphere, apparently, oil on the clothing, and in the mouth, eyes, and hair of the workmen; the bread and coffee of the region have the odor of oil, and the beds are saturated with it.

How wonderful is all this! Well do we remember when the first vial of "rock oil" fell into our hands. It was called "Seneca oil," and it was claimed to be a most efficacious remedy for a variety of ills to which the human body is subject. The statement that it flowed spontaneously from a spring in Pennsylvania was received at first with much credulity, as that was regarded as impossible; but in a short time the truth was known, and the oil was no longer regarded as a mixture devised by human hands.

American petroleum oil is now used as a source of artificial illumination in nearly all parts of the world. It goes along with rum, powder and muskets to the savage tribes of Africa, and the mud houses on the banks of the rivers of the interior of the Turkish Empire, in Persia, in Egypt, in Palestine, in China, in Japan, and in the remote islands of the sea. For the paltry sum of fifteen cents we can purchase a gallon of the clear refined oil, and the cost of the light afforded, in comparison with gas as furnished at the lowest cost in cities, is one to twenty in its favor. It is just now the most formidable antagonist of gas, and we can scarcely hope in the utilization of electrical force in the future to secure light at a lower expense.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

The custom is said to have lately grown up among young ladies of good social position in England of having various devices tattooed indelibly on one or other of their legs. This peculiar freak of the aristocracy of Great Britain has been made public through an advertisement announcing the mysterious disappearance of a well-connected young lady. But in this very advertisement is displayed a comical want of knowledge of the customs of this country. The friends of the missing girl evidently believe she has fled to America, and they tell us she can be identified by a cross in tattoo on her right leg. This is doubtless an infallible sign, but who is to make the investigation which shall reveal the fair runaway? If aboriginal styles of dress prevailed here, as our British cousins evidently think they do, all would be easy enough: but when the very clocking of a damsel's hose is largely a matter of conjecture to the most assiduous of lookers-on, how could even a Paul Pry among fashion writers get at the cuticular ornamentation beneath the silk? The task is hopeless. The missing maiden might wander among us with both legs figured like a pair of Cleopatra Needles and we would not be the wiser for it. We must have a more extended bill of particulars. A squint, a wart on the left forefinger, even a strawberry on the nose, would serve to establish her identity; but, so far as her pictured leg is concerned, she has 'the receipt of fernseed' and walks invisible. —*Record.*

The *Westminster Review* for July (republished by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) opens with a long article on 'Free Trade, Reciprocity, and Foreign Competition,' denies that the stagnation of British trade is due to Free Trade policy, and combats the principal arguments urged in favor of Protection; recommends a reform in the land laws; discouragement of the liquor trade &c.

2. 'The Federation of the English Empire.' Dwells fully on the subject of emigration.

3. 'Aryan Society.' An attempt to compare the views expressed by the greatest of ancient writers and thinkers on the nature, origin, and history of some of the most important institutions of civilized society.

4. 'State Papers. Charles I.' A very interesting chronicle of many events in that reign taken from State papers recently published.

5. 'The Life of the Prince Consort.' Sets aside the political portion, and treats only of personal matters.

6. 'Theophrastus Such.' This, George Eliot's latest work, is described as a book of valuable essays on feelings and foibles, enlivened here and there with the most genial humor.

The contemporary Literature is as full as usual, and there is another long article on 'India and Our Colonial Empire.'

Reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.)

Items.

—'Please shut the door' has been taken down.

—Do poets have to pay for poetical license?

—The elephant is the first traveller of the season to have his trunk covered with canvas.

—Seaside mosquitos are now looking over the hotel register to see what rooms are taken.

—In Lapland dead human bodies are frozen hard. This is a kind of ice cremation.

—Now that the thunder storm season has arrived, the reckless small boy is more prompt at prayers.

—An exchange has just discovered that the phrase 'Excuse haste and a bad pen was the parting salute of a runaway pig.

—A cotemporary knows a man over ninety years of age who hasn't a gray hair on his head—nor one of any other color.

—'Jemima Susan, did you get my letter?' 'Yes, Dick.' 'I sent in hopes of raising a flame.' 'Richard you succeeded, for it lit the gas.'

—In carving a turkey in the presence of strangers it is a breach of etiquette to stop more than twice to spit on your hands and take a new hold.

—About this time you may see men in their shirt-sleeves, sitting on piazzas, and swearing at a mark. The mark is the thermometer.

—The first ordination of a Chinaman to the Protestant Episcopal ministry in the United States took place in San Francisco recently.

—What is the worst side of naval warfare?' asked a school teacher. 'The broadside,' replied the boy in the back seat. He went up head.

—An Irishman has always an answer for any thing. A Corkonian, on being asked at breakfast how he came by that black eye, said that 'he slept on his fist.'

—The disappearance of the silver three cent piece is unregretted, except on Sunday morning, when money for the church collection is wanted.

—It was the rustling of the skirts of fair ones on the stairs on their way to a military ball, in war time, that originated the song: 'The Camp Belles are Coming,'

—A little girl, to whom her father explained that bantam chickens might be recognized by their feather stockings, wanted to know if the hens wore garters.

—Sara Bernhardt is by no means stout, still this does seem to be a little exaggerated: 'An empty carriage drove up to the door, and Sara Bernhardt dismounted from it.'

—By a recent decision of the United States Court, muncipal bonds are held to be good against the city issuing them, which is compelled to levy taxs to discharge them.

—The Rochester man who got his foot tangled up in a saw mill and broke twenty-eight hundred dollars' worth of machinery should confine himself to agricultural pursuits.

—Mr. Huxley says the plesiosaurus is especially distinguished by its powerful jaw, but it is due to the community to state that this assertion was made before he was married

—Amherst's reputation is not without foundation. It is said that one-fourth of all the missionaries sent out to foreign countries by the American board are Amherst College graduates.

—The Czar of Russia makes nearly $55,000 a day out of his position, and when he knocks off in the middle of the day to go out and play base ball or see a horse race he isn't docked a cent.

—When a man has sat up till midnight writing poetry and goes home with his soul aflame with inspiration, nothing pleases him so much as to get in bed and find that the baby has been eating a cracker there.'

—A young man may do a great many foolish things, but he will never wear a pair of white pantaloons to a picnic but once. He will never forget the large amount of fun he didn't have on the first occasion.

Bangor, Me., has been settled one hundred and ten years, and has been a city for forty-five years, but the mayor elected there recently is the first native of that city who has been chosen to fill the mayor's chair.

—A Providence boy started to school on the opening day of the term, and before he had gone five blocks from home he had lamed a dog, lost his geography, scared a horse, broke his slate, and had three fights.

—Baron, the singer, is of such unusual height, that when he went, the other day, in Paris to consult a doctor about a severe cold in his head, the physician said: 'My friend, you must have got your feet wet last year.'

—Two sophomores enter a horse car; the first takes the only vacant seat, and the second sits on his lap. Presently a young lady enters, and the second soph, rising, says, 'Take my seat, madam.' Fact.

—A Springfield butcher was invited the other night to attend a minstrel show, but positively declined, even when a free ticket was offered him. When pressed for the reason he replied: 'If I should go I should see so many people who owe me for meat that it would spoil all my fun.'

—'There's our Jeremiah,' said Mr. Shelton, 'he went off to make his own living by his wits.' Well, did he succeed?' inquired a friend. 'No said the old man with a sigh and significantly tapping his head, 'he failed for want of capital.'

—What do you charge a quart for your milk here?' asked a man, as he put his head at the door of a milk shop. 'Eight cents,' was the reply. 'Ain't you got any for seven cents?' 'No,' said the proprietor; 'but,' he added, 'we can soon make you some.

—The other day a would-be fashionable lady called at a neighbor's at what she thought would be supper time. 'Come in,' said the neighbor; 'we are having a *tableau*.' 'I am so glad,' said the visitor. I thought I smelt 'em, and I like them better than anything for a late supper.'

—It is whispered that, if American manufacturers have been more honest than their British brethern in the matter of 'loading' cottons, it is because they didn't know how rather than because they didn't want to. And it is further whispered that they have at last learned how.

—One of the customers in a barber's shop sees a dog of ungainly aspect sitting opposite intently watching him. 'Why, does that dog look at me so?' 'Why, sir, occasionally my hand slips, and I am so unfortunate as to snip off a bit of ear.' 'Eh? and what then?' 'Why, then he eats it.'

—One of the Chicago rectors of the Reformed Episcopal Church announces that henceforth Sunday sermons will be furnished Sunday evening in twenty minutes. We refrain from giving the name of the church were short sermons will prevail, fearing that all the other houses of worship would be deserted.

—The ruling passion strong in death. At a funeral down town, the other day, the minister had just reached 'we shall miss his cheerful presence in our midst,' when the corpse sprang up and shouted, 'And so will his sisters, his cousins and his aunts.' Upon investigation it was learned that the deceased had been scratched with a 'Pin afore' he died.

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, August 29, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
DANIEL O. BARR,
OF PITTSBURGH.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
A. K. SMITH,

FOR CORONER.
I. K. DILDINE.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER.
ELI ROBBINS.

Democratic Standing Committee.

Bloomsburg E.—David Lowenberg, Chairman.
" W.—G. A. Clark, Secretary.
Beaver—James T. Fox.
Benton—Rohr McHenry.
Berwick Bor.—Wm. T. Snyder.
Briarcreek—M. L. Houseknecht.
Catawissa—M. V. B. Kline.
Centralia Bor.—P. F. Burke.
Centre—Edward Hartman.
Conyngham N.—Not reported.
" S.— " "
Fishingcreek—S. C. Creveling.
Franklin—Wm. Rohrbach.
Greenwood—A. J. Derr.
Hemlock—N. P. Moore.
Jackson—Iram Derr.
Locust—Geo. Knittle.
Madison—Wm. Gingles.
Main—J. B. Nuss.
Mifflin—D. H. Montgomery.
Montour—Beneville Rhodes.
Mt. Pleasant—John Mordan.
Orange—O. A. Megargell.
Pine—John F. Fowler.
Roaringcreek—John Mowrer.
Scott South—John Kressler.
Sugarloaf—A. J. Hess.
Scott North—Jacob Terwilliger.

Vigilance Committees.

BLOOM EAST.
Paul E. Wirt.
J. B. Casey.
Amurth Noble.
James Lennon.
John Yost.
Peter Solleder.
Charles Hassert.

BLOOM WEST.
R. R. Little.
Elias Furman.
William Barrett.
G. W. Sterner.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The members of the Standing Committee elected by the people in their respective districts have important duties to perform. Neglect or failure on their part prevents thorough organization and entails a heavy loss. It is all important that they should select Vigilance Committees for their districts *at once*, and report their names to the Chairman. *The men chosen should be the most active and intelligent who will serve. Work* and not *compliments* are demanded. See that every man is duly assessed, properly registered, and has paid his taxes. The registry books are now in the proper places. Delay in such matters is folly, and so to work at once.

D. LOWENBERG,
Chairman.

HON. WARREN J. WOODWARD DYING.

A dispatch to the *Philadelphia Times* from Reading, dated August 24th states that a telegram received from a daughter of Judge Woodward, who is with her father at his country place, Hampden, Delaware county, N. Y., hastily summoned Warren Woodward, a son, to his father's bedside, as little hope was entertained for his life. Judge Stitzel, who is Judge Woodward's representative in business affairs in this city, also received a telegram from the same source to come on immediately, and he at once departed by the first train. The opinion is entertained that the Judge cannot recover, and the news of his alarming condition has awakened a feeling of great sympathy in this community, where a high opinion of the Judge is entertained. His private residence, on North Sixth street, this city, is closed. Telegrams were at once sent to Wayne county, where he was born in 1820, and to Wilkesbarre, where he was admitted to the bar in 1842. He practiced law there fourteen years, and when Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming counties were erected into a separate Judicial district by the Legislature, Governor Pollock appointed Mr. Woodward President Judge upon the unanimous recommendation of the people of the district, and in October of the same year, 1856, he was unanimously elected. In 1861, he was elected by a large majority President Judge of the Berks district. After serving ten years he was unanimously renominated in 1871 without opposition and elected by the Democratic party by another large majority. He remained on the bench of Berks until nominated at Pittsburg for the Supreme bench a few years ago.

It is with deep regret that the people of Columbia hear this news, and we can only hope that the danger is not so critical as represented.

A Petty Autocrat and Villain Combined.

The De Young who shot Mr. Kalloch could blackguard himself; but could not stand being blackguarded in return. Every one despises the cowardly boy who is forward in throw stones and then whimpers when a stone thrown back at him happens to hit.

But has any one thought of the supreme arrogance of this fellow De Young in the message which he sent to Mr. Kalloch? That seems to have been lost sight of. He demanded of Mr. Kalloch that he should withdraw from the candidacy for Mayor! Just as if in this free country any man was to be deprived from the privilege of running for office?

This demand of De Young was impudent and preposterous. If any party in California are represented by men with no more sense and no more intelligence than this De Young has exhibited, they can hardly expect anything but defeat.—*Sun.*

We are glad that the *Bradford Argus* appreciates our editorial efforts, but they might have more value if duly credited.

Every one will find a general tonic in 'Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher.' All druggists sell it.

THE CALIFORNIA STYLE.

On Saturday last Charles De Young, one of the editors of the *Chronicle* deliberately shot Rev. Isaac S Kalloch, the Workingmen's candidate for Mayor of San Francisco.

The causes which led to the affair are these: After Kalloch's nomination for Mayor by the Working Men, the *Chronicle*, which is the organ of the 'Honorable Bilks' party, attacked him without measure, and republished, among other things, the story of his 'unsavory' record in Boston, many years ago. Not content with this the *Chronicle* attacked the reputation of his dead father, who was also a minister. Kalloch retorted on the De Youngs, in a speech at a public meeting of Working Men, on Friday night, by assailing the reputation of their aged mother, and promising to republish in the *Open Letter* an infamous article against her and them from a disreputable paper, which had a brief existence in San Francisco five years ago. On Saturday morning Charles De Young drove in a coupe to the Metropolitan Church, sent a message to the minister that a gentleman wished to see him, and when Kalloch reached the door of the vehicle, fired at him twice. One bullet penetrated Kalloch's lung, the other struck him in the thigh, inflicting serious, if not fatal, wounds. The carriage containing De Young was then about to drive away when a crowd gathered and overturned the vehicle. They assaulted De Young and a policeman, and attempted to lynch the former, but two other policemen coming up, rescued him from the mob and he was placed in the police station at the City Hall. The news of the shooting caused intense excitement among the Working Men throughout the city, and for several hours a serious riot was threatened, but the militia were got ready for the emergency, and this fact with the moderate counsels of some the leaders of the Working Men, expressed at a Sand Lot meeting, prevented a riot. A demonstration, however, was made upon the *Chronicle* office, and H. De Young, brother of Charles, was locked up, at his own request, in the station house with his brother. In reply to a telegram from General McComb, commanding the State troops in San Francisco, Secretary McCrary telegraphed to Colonel McAllister, commanding the Benicia Arsenal, authorizing him to issue 50,000 cartridges to the State of California. Dennis Kearney, who was in Vallejo, was telegrayhed to, and arrived in San Francisco on Saturday evening. He addressed a Sand Lot meeting, counselling his hearers against violence, and predicting a victory for their party at the coming election, after which De Young should be punished. A son of Rev. Mr. Kalloch also addressed the meeting and advised that the law be allowed to take it course. Mr. Kalloch remained in a critical condition, during the first night, after the shooting but his physicians now have some hopes of his recovery. Meetings of Working Men, to express sympathy for Kalloch and denounce his antagonists, were held in New York and Chicago.

STAND UP MR. WICKERSHAM AND ANSWER!

Is it any wonder that tax-payers complain of the heavy burdens of taxation imposed upon them, only to have the money squandered, without benefit to themselves, but to enrich a few public leeches as witness the following taken from an exchange:

"During the last fiscal year, ending with December, 1878, Hon. James Pyle Wickersham, LL. D., drew out of the State Treasury $28,925; for salary, clerk hire, contingent expenses, &c., for the School and Soldiers' Orphan Department, of which he is Superintendent. This is $3,263 more than he states in his official report. Have not the tax-payers of Pennsylvania a right to ask what became of these $3,263? He draws $2,500 for contingent expenses, among which are included express charges, &c. Why is it that others in addition also draw hundreds of dollars for delivering School Reports? The tax-payers have a right to know this.

The Act of May 8, 1855, requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to publish in the *School Journal, free of charge,* his current decisions, together with all official circulars, &c. Now, why is it that the Superintendent of Public Instruction draws from the State Treasury, every year, $2,500 for publishing and circulating the official decisions and instructions of the department? The tax payers have an unquestioned right to know who pockets these $2,500, drawn contrary to law. Twenty-eight thousand, nine hundred and twenty-five dollars! Giving each of his ten clerks, assistants, &c., twelve hundred dollars which in these times is a big salary for a clerk, leaves a net balance in favor of the chief of sixteen thousand dollars for his salary, incidentals, publishing of decisions, &c. In addition the income from the *School Journal* with its lucrative advertising and subscription department, netting four or five thousand dollars more, makes a grand total of twenty thousand dollars. Deducting from this the incidental expenses which are not paid twice, and the neat little sum of twelve to fourteen thousand remains. Colorado and California are, forsooth, not the only localities where Bonanzas are made. They are even bled out of the veins of the tax-payers of Pennsylvania."

The South African War.

PLANNING THE CAPTURE OF THE ZULU KING—A SUCCESSFUL ZULU RAID.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Sir Garnet Wolseley telegraphs as follows: 'Five thousand Swazies are ready to attack King Cetywayo, and this number will be increased to ten thousand before entering Zululand. The British, operating with these or another composite force coming from the direction of Luneberg, should either capture Cetywayo or drive him toward Col. Clarke's column, which is moving from the southward. There have been further submissions of Zulus.'

The *Union*, Scranton's new Greenback-Labor paper, advocates the election of Stanton for Judge, as an independent candidate. It says: 'Frank Collins never tried a civil suit, and not only never takes part in the proceedings of court, but is never a listener; in fact, as far as law is concerned he is a perfect nonentity. If Judge Stanton was objectionable on these grounds what certainly must be Frank Collins, without even such experience as would make him an ordinary Justice of the Peace? We say further that he could not forego the ordinary examination required from students preparatory to their admission to the bar, and would challenge any fairly selected examining committee.' It's a hot family fight they have got up there in Lackawanna.

Water is Free.

Thats so, but in most patent medicines you pay for it at the rate of a dollar a pint. Kidney-Wort is a dry compound and one package is enough to make six quarts of medicine without the addition of any poisonous liquors. It is nature's remedy for Kidney-Diseases, Liver complaint and Piles, for it is both diuretic and cathartic, tonic and healing.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

For some time past and at present Our county has been and is flooded with book agents. They are paid for their work and expect to earn their wages. Their calling is as honorable as any other, but the temptation for illegitimate practices is unusually strong, and the profits of the business must be inordinate to pay for current expenses. In the first place two directors could transact the business of a district as well as six. Their duties are not as arduous as those of Supervisors, or directors of the poor.

In the second place there is no more necessity for a County Superintendent of the schools, than there is for one for Road or Poor purposes.

The wisdom of the average school director has become proverbial. His eye recognizes by a mysterious instinct a good book when he sees it afar; and his judgment, reason and taste are all of a piece with his eye. He regards this as an intensely progressive age, in fact an age of book-ology, and proceeds to introduce to his weak, ignorant, and less gifted constituents the new books that his sagacity discovers in places where common people would never have looked for them; namely, under the arms of the most genteel book agents that ever (dis) graced our mundane sphere. In fact this director purchases all the new books these benevolent agents bring out, in order to verify his first impressions. Our reason for thinking so is the fact that this director is in possession of the books; they constitute in many instances the most valuable part of his library. An investigation puts him in shape to master the strong points.

He sees in the new speller vast improvements on the old one; in the new history (even if published so long ago as 1843 *a la* Goodrich) details more pathetic, and facts more interesting than grace the pages of the one in use. He commits to memory a few lines with which to illustrate these views.

'Pochahontas, * * * now scarcely twelve years of age rushed forward with a shriek and threw herself between the unhappy stranger and the executioner. Her hair was loose and her eyes were wild and streaming with tears,' &c.—Goodrick, page 41.

The above remarks the reader will observe treat the subject in the abstract, and are not not supposed to have any 'reference to allusions,' as the boy say.

That book agents give away books for votes is one of their open secrets; that some of them do not attempt to urge their books on merit is known to some of our own school officials. It entails a burdensome expense; it interrupts the grading of our schools; it renders the teaching for the next term less effective, and is beneficial only to book makers and book-agents. In this instance we emphatically hold that the agents glory is the director's shame.

Not only this but other bribes are resorted to, and accepted. We could name the men but refrain for the present, because even editors in this county have become paid agents.

Legislative Bribery.

Judge Pearson talked pointedly and pertinently to the Dauphin county grand jury on Monday in regard to the law on legislative bribery of which the famous Kemble *et al.* cases will be laid before this grand inquest. If the members of it heed the instructions of this wise and honest court the public will not realize the misapprehensions of a miscarriage of justice in these cases that had been feared from the presence on the grand jury of the Cameron benchman Sam Barr. Judge Pearson properly called their attention to this sort of bribery as "a crime which strikes almost at the foundations of society because, instead of having fair honest, proper legislation according to the best discretion and judgment of the legislators, we are to have them bought over to vote for measures or vote against measures which the public require or which are injurious to the public, either the one or the other.'

Then, after quoting the constitution and the statutes on the subject, as they have been published in the *Intelligencer*, he instructed them that to justify a return of any one accused of this offense 'all that is necessary to be proved is the simple fact that they solicited a member of the Legislature to vote in a particular way under a promise of procuring money for them or offering to give them money, telling them where they could get money or they could have money, by doing so and so they could receive such and such articles.' And he further told them that if this was developed in their inquiries concerning others than those formally indicted they should present all implicated. If the evidence before the grand and petit juries in this court should be like that given before the legislative committee we can not see how Kemble and his associate roosters and the tainted legislators can save their feathers from the consuming fire of Judge Pearson's judgment. At the same time he admonished the jurors not to be influenced by newspaper discussion nor misled by political feeling nor reports of previous examinations, but to walk in a straight line, swerving neither to the right nor left.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

One of the Washington *Post's* private detectives has obtained possession of the letter written by lawyer Shellabarger to John Sherman in relation to the Cazanave matter. The letter reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, August 13, 1879.—*My Dear Secretary:* The $500 you sent me I have sent to Badger. I still hold the $1,000 sent me by the President. He reports collusion and fraud. What shall I do?
SAMUEL SHELLABARGER.

This letter proves that Mr. Hayes, after refusing to listen to Cazanave's request, became alarmed at the threat of the latter to expose the secrets of the Louisiana returning board and came down with a contribution of a thousand dollars. However, having slept on the matter he rued the bargain and invented an excuse for getting back his money, which was that Cazanave had conspired with the attorneys for the returning board to bilk the administration out of $5,000. But when lawyer Shellabarger informed Cazanave that Mr. Hayes claimed that he had been informed by a detective that there was "fraud and collusion" in the matter, the desperate returning boarder raged and stormed, and Mr. Hayes' backbone weakened again. The upshot of the matter was that the $1,000 sent to Shellabarger from the White House was sent to New Orleans to be paid upon the judgment against Cazanave. Now if Mr. Hayes had the faith of an honest man in the integrity of his title, he would hardly have suffered Cazanave to wring this large sum of money from him under the threat of exposing the secrets of the returning board.—*Patriot.*

Ask the Wild Winds.

If the assassination of Kalloch by De Young had occurred in Vicksburg or Helena, or Yazoo City, then what, Messrs. editors of the satanic radical press?—*Washington Press.*

Last day for registration, Thursday September 4, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.

Chairman Miller Puts Republicans on the Defensive.

STATE ISSUES PROMINENTLY PRESENTED AND THE ATTEMPT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TO REVIVE FEDERALISM EXPOSED—VICTORY FORESHADOWED.

The Democratic State Committee has issued the following address:

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA:

You are again called upon to maintain the integrity of democratic principles, and, by your action and votes, establish their supremacy in the state. The history and record of the party in all past time has been consistent, and its force has always been expended in defense of the rights of the citizen guaranteed to him by the organic law of the land.

Your fealty to the party is not the result of subserviency to the dictates of any one man or set of men, but rests upon conviction, that its policy and principles, when fully carried out, have ever contributed to the prosperity and material wealth of the state. To this end it has invariably resisted the encroachments of political power directed against the rights of personal liberty and property. It is a fundamental principle of the democratic party, that the majority shall rule—that the will of the people, fairly and freely expressed at the polls, is the supreme law of the land, and should be maintained at all hazards, and that any attempt to set aside that will, so declared, is a crime against the state, and subversive of the rights of the individuals constituting it. To establish a government based upon this principle cost the best blood of the patriots of the revolution, and base and degenerate would be their children if ever they should permit it to be impaired. The highest privilege that can be exercised by a freeman is the right of the elective franchise; its enjoyment is secured to him by the bill of rights, which declares that "elections shall be free and equal; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage." In the exercise of this right, the elector is a sovereign, and a tame submission to any encroachment upon it would speedily hasten a condition of servitude. In the exercise of the elective franchise, all are placed upon the same level, without regard to the conditions of life or fortune. The poorest voter, in the use of this privilege, wields a power equal to that of the richest and most powerful in the state. The ballot makes them equal, and its importance is of no greater value to one than to the other, and hence—in the perfect security of its free exercise to every voter—rests the permanency of our system of self-government. To its free and untrammeled enjoyment the democratic party pledges its unfaltering support. Under republican rule this guaranteed right to every citizen has been flagrantly violated, not only in this, but in other states of the union. But it was the heroic devotion of the democratic party in the last Congress that reaffirmed and partially restored the right of the elector to a free ballot.

That was not a contest for political supremacy, but a struggle for a lost right, and accomplished for the people what in other times could not have been gained without an appeal to arms.

In this state, for years you have submitted to the rule of the republican party, and not only by intimidation and fraud have electors been deprived of their suffrage, but in more than one instance you have been disfranchised, the legitimate, honest, vote of the state having been *counted out*. More than one state official has held his office against the honestly polled vote of the people. In the city of Philadelphia it is notorious that the most flagrant outrages have been perpetrated upon the electors, by repeaters, ballot-box stuffers, and the paid minions of the national government, and the right to a free ballot has been trampled upon within the shadow of Independence hall, where the spirit of liberty was first given birth. I think I mistake not the temper of the democratic party now, in that, they will not again tamely submit to such an invasion of their rights, but in the approaching election they will see to it that there shall not only be a *free ballot* but an *honest count*.

Other elements, equally dangerous to the rights of the citizens and the prosperity of the commonwealth, exist.

The republican party for years has been in the keeping of an organized ring, that *generously* has relieved the masses of the party from the responsibility of taking any active part in its management. It has organized its state conventions, selected and nominated candidates for high political positions, and appointed senators to represent Pennsylvania in the senate of the United States, used the power of the lobby to control important legislation, and by the potent influence of money and position, its baleful influence has found its way into every fibre of our political system. Whenever it became necessary to accomplish a purpose, its power was irresistible. It pervaded every department of the state government, and in the house and senate were found its efficient representatives. In the lobby it was omnipotent. The treasury was regarded as the object of legitimate plunder, and the representatives of the people as the mere instruments to give legal form to robbery. The most iniquitous measures were conceived and executed. The sentence of political death, without reprieve, was imposed on any adherent who hesitated to carry out the decree of the ring, and his place filled by a more pliant and supple tool. In the name of loyalty the state was plundered. The public works costing the people millions, were given away, and the treasury depleted by the repeal of the tonnage tax. New offices were created with immense emoluments and a long tenure, to which they unhesitatingly appointed themselves. Corporations demanded of the legislature extraordinary privileges—they were freely granted—and in the exercise of unwarranted power, threatened the existence of individual enterprise, and, indeed, to rise paramount to constitutional authority. The republican party was in the grasp of the ring, and the ring became, and is, the republican party.

It is true that corporations with carefully guarded powers are necessary to carry out great enterprise, but in granting privileges superior to those enjoyed by the individual, the greatest vigilance should be exercised by the legislature, otherwise as all experience proves, having once entered the field of special privilege, their rapacity knows no limit and they become engines of oppression, crushing out every interest but their own, 'gathering where they have not strewn, and reaping where they have not sown.' Recently this grasping tendency of corporate power has been displayed in the great oil regions of the state.

This wonderful natural development has attracted there immense capital, the necessary and legitimate result of which has been to add largely to the material wealth of the commonwealth. There the wildest field for individual enterprise has been opened. Thousands of the active men, the business men, the live men of the country, of physical and intellectual energy, have been drawn to this centre. To foster and encourage this interest by proper and protective legislation, that the producer may reap the legitimate fruit of his labor and capital, should be the first care of the commonwealth, and yet, we are assured by the appeals coming from the people of that region, that the great carrying corporations in their discrimination against the producer and transporter have so paralyzed the enterprise of individuals as to make them their servants, 'the hewers of wood and the drawers of water.'

For these wrongs they must hold responsible the republican party, which has been in full possession of the executive and legislative branches of the government.

To correct these and many other grievances, and the more effectually to guard the approaches of corrupt influence upon members of the legislature, a new constitution was demanded. The ring influence of the republican party arrayed itself in opposition to the proposed reforms but the people, aroused to a sense of its importance, carried the proposition by an overwhelming majority. The new constitution was adopted. The most stringent provisions were incorporated in it to curb the encroachment of unwarranted corporate power, and seemingly impassible barriers raised to prevent the approaches of corrupt influence upon the representatives of the people. The people felt safe in its apparent protection, but how vain and futile were their hopes. Chartered monopolies refused to submit to its requirements, and the poisonous influence of the lobby again found its way into the halls of legislation. To the ring combinations in the state the constitution was but a rope of sand. Of this the proof is before the people—in the recent attempt of the master spirits of the ring, those who are recognized leaders in the republican party, and who control its conventions and nominate its ticket, to debauch the members in the last legislature in the attempt to pass the $4,000,000 riot bill, is glaring evidence before the people, and must convince every one not blinded by party prejudice that nothing but the utter exclusion of this influence, and those whom they may dictate as candidates for official position, will save the fair fame of the commonwealth and place the revenues of the people beyond the reach of organized political corruption.

Hitherto the enemies of the honest administration of the government were insidious in their approaches to the treasury, but emboldened with long success with impunity, and the magnitude of the prize in their recent attempt upon it, they lost their usual caution and hence investigation has disclosed the actors—the ruling spirits in the iniquity. Some men have been condemned in the body of which they were members and others await their trial before a legal tribunal. Manifestly the days of the political power of the ring in Pennsylvania are drawing to a close.

The democratic party occupies no uncertain position upon this question, but has placed itself on record before the people, in the late convention, in the following decided resolution:

"Tenth. That the recent attempt, under the personal directions of ruling, republican leaders, to debauch the legislature by wholesale bribery and corruption, and take from the Commonwealth four millions of dollars for which its liability has never been ascertained, is a fresh and alarming evidence of coporate power in collusion with political rings, and should receive the signal condemnation of the people at the polls."

But what attitude does the republican party, through its leader, occupy on this leading, vital question of whether fraud or honesty shall be the rule of the State? It is a fact, and one which every honest republican must admit, that the leaders and controllers of the late convention at Harrisburg, by their action compel him as a member of the party virtually to endorse bribery and corruption, and to declare that he will not have *honest men in office*. There is for him no escape from the position in which to repudiate their action by voting against the candidate they have selected. A distinguished republican, struggling for his political life with the ring, put the question now fairly before that convention by offering the following resolution:

"That in view of the developments of corrupt practices in connection with the riot bill in the last house, we emphatically reaffirm that part of the platform adopted by the republican state convention at Lancaster in 1875, and which was adopted by the republican state convention at Harrisburg in 1876, which demands "honest men in office—men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it and courage enough to fight it wheresoever they find it."

This resolution was rejected. The presentation of it, it is manifest, was anticipated, and the result shows that the parties in interest were fully prepared to meet the issue. It was predetermined that no action of that convention should in any way reflect upon or condemn the corrupt practices and means used to procure the passage of that bill, but on the contrary that the convention should be compelled to extenuate rather than condemn. To this end the machinery of the convention must be seized. To prevent the introduction of a resolution of this character, and to deny it even the grace of being read, parliamentary law must be stricken down. Failing in this, to guard against the possibility of a minority report which would develop the iniquity and spread it before the people, a right, the rule and practice of which is recognized in all conventions, must be trampled upon. How well they accomplished their work is written in the proceedings of that convention, and is before the people for their sober judgment.

Mr. Barr, the candidate of the democratic party, stands squarely on the principles declared in the platform adopted by the convention. He is the representative of no interest or set of men. He was nominated by the united voice of the party; his record is before you clean and unsullied; his competency is beyond dispute; he is a candidate for the most responsible office in the state, and has given a pledge in convention, to the people, that no other candidate ever did before:

"*Resolved*, That in D. O. Barr, this day dominated for state treasurer, we present a candidate entitled to the confidence of the people; and who, if elected, will keep the public money safely, make known its places of deposit, hold his books and papers open to inspection, and preserve the commonwealth from any repetition of the systematic embezzlements of interest and other spoliations which marked the long and scandalous career of the republican treasury ring."

This is the character of the candidate, and the pledge for the fidelity of his trust, that we confidently submit to the people as the custodian of their greatest interest, the revenues of the state.

These are the issues and they are worthy of your serious consideration. They involve the economy and honest administration of the state government. They are of vital importance to you, as a citizen, a voter and a Pennsylvanian. Their proper determination and direction rests alone with you. The republican party in the full and absolute possession of the national government, in a period of profound peace, of bountiful harvests, of unusual development of our natural resources, by the dishonesty of those in official position, by reckless legislation and by general misrule, brought upon the country bankruptcy and financial ruin which spread like a pall over the land. Its oppressive influence was felt in every home, and it brought sadness to many a fireside. A universal cry of distress and for relief went up from the people. The appeal was answered by the democratic party and through all these years of depression, of widespread financial distress, of the prostration of trade, it has grown into strength. As yet, without the power to eradicate the evils the republican party has inflicted upon the country, the democracy stands as a breakwater to resist the tide of corruption, of extravagance and fraud, republican mal-administrations have imposed upon us.

Through the devotion of the democratic party to the welfare of the whole people, and its sturdy resistance to impending evils, the country is now emerging from the cloud of financial gloom that has so long hung over it, and the sunlight of prosperity is again beginning to shine upon us.

Will you now take a step backward, or inspired by what has been accomplished in the past, and in the hope of a future, will you not go to the polls at the approaching election, determined that this revolution of reform shall continue until the principles and policy of the democratic party shall become the rule in Pennsylvania.

Remember, democrats, that one victory foreshadows another, and therefore, in view of all these circumstances which so materially affect the interests and welfare of the Commonwealth, let it not be forgotten that this contest is a prelude to that great struggle in which it will be imperative upon the American people to again decide whether unlawfully enthroned corruption shall continue to perpetrate the appendant evils naturally connected therewith; or whether the people of this great country shall again arise and through their protector, the democratic party, in a mightier voice than ever before demand that their constitutional rights and privileges, handed down to them by the founders of this government, shall once more be restored to them in their original perfection. By order of the state committee.

GEO. W. MILLER, Chairman.

PARKSVILLE, ST. JO. CO. MICHIGAN,
For the readers of the 'COLUMBIAN':

Were we living in the time of 'Æneas' we might very appropriately remark, believingly too, that 'the Fates are smiling very propitiously upon us,' and so it would seem. During a drive of over twenty miles through prairie land and openings, I could participate with the sturdy 'tillers of the soil' in their manifestation of a quiet exuberance of joy in consequence of the many encouraging prospects presented to them upon every hand.

The oats crop was gathered in good condition and promises a bountiful yield. I have learned that the crop is more extensive this season than any previous to it, this is owing to the fact that the favorite cereal for food for stock is corn, though the latter is being supplanted by the former. The shrill whistles of the steamers are heard in every direction telling us that the thrashing is progressing rapidly. The wheat crop as was anticipated is yielding abundantly, even beyond the expectations of most parties, and to the satisfaction of the most *greedy* producer of that article. I think it would be safe to say that the average yield in Park township will reach 25 bushels per acre. One man of our acquaintance thrashed part of his crop showing him an average of 36 bushels per acre, others have thrashed at the rate of 30 bushels per acre. Some of the over expeditious have found some difficulty in preserving the wheat after it has been garnered. This week some was shown me that was altogether unfit for flouring and scarcely fit for the coarsest animal food. As is true of the adage 'the more haste the less speed' we might say the more desire the less profit. Some of the thrashers appear to possess prodigious facilities for the execution of rapid, as well as efficient work: we have reports of some days summing up from 10 to 12 hundred bushels of clean wheat—this with a force of fifteen men. At present the 'Mint Stills' are being operated day and night. I learn from some of the growers of peppermint, that the yield ranges from 15 to 20 lbs per acre this decrease from last years yield is attributable, they say, to the work of the grasshopper on the stalk and leaf; they are supposed to open the pores whence the oil evaporates; what shall be the remedy? Parisgreen for the potato vine, capsicum for the cabbage, but what for the mint stalks. Mr. Solomon Sterner, formerly a resident of Scott township or Briarcreek, believes himself to have discovered a process for purifying the oil of peppermint, producing from the impure article one of superior quality; this promises to be of great value to the 'Mint Oil Dealers,' should it prove satisfactorily a success. As near as I can learn Michigan produces 40 per cent. of all the peppermint oil of the U. S. Corn is looking exceedingly well, better in prospect, it is said, than for years.

We have been enjoying some delightfully cool weather during the past week, some fears are entertained that we may be visited by frost ere the usual time as has been the case in some of the more northern districts during the past ten days. Me thinks that such prospects as the present are doubly due the people of this our beautiful southern Michigan, a people constituting happy households, of stalwart frames and honest hearts, characterised by trur patriotism and domestic affection as well, and who merit high esteem for their untiring efforts in the advancement of every branch of industry to which they have been successfully and successively contributed.

SAXE.

Shaming the Devil.

Mr. Hayes, and all who have eaten of the bread of this administration, must have their seasons when that diet sits with great discomfort on their stomachs. To say nothing of conscience, which may be an absent factor, it must be harrowing to know how many convicted villains, little and great, can rise up at any time and taunt them with the great fraud of 1876. Surely no man and no party ever paid so high a price for the privilege of committing a bold robbery.

The appearance of Returning Board Casanave, of Louisiana, in Washington must impress these thoughts upon Mr. Hayes and his associates. Casanave, the least disreputable member of the Louisiana Returning Board, and the only one of that gang of thieves who had any property, finds himself pressed by the Sheriff on a judgment note for counsel fees for defending the Returning Board in its criminal prosecution. Wells, Anderson and Kenner, each of whom has a lucrative place under the Government, with snug berths for his family, refuse to pay a dollar, and they have nothing to lay hold of. These fellows had told Casanave that the necessary money would be sent from Washington. In his extremity Casanave hurried to Washington to appeal to the men who are enjoying the fruits of the Returning Board rascality. His laborious search for a little of this administration's golden fleece is well related by the Washington correspondent of the *Times*.

Did the administration indignantly deny that it was in any way responsible for the Returning Board and its scrapes? Did Mr. Hayes or Mr. Sherman kick Casanave out of his office? Not exactly. Mr. Sherman was willing to give a hundred dollars on sight. Mr. Hayes, in the exuberance of his gratitude, advised Casanave to go back to New Orleans and see Anderson. Messrs. Shellabarger and Wilson, attorneys for the administration, moved by Casanave's threats to expose the inside of the Returning Board rascality, took the matter in hand and, after a good deal of backing and filling, raised $1750, which was sufficient to secure a stay of proceedings until January.

Casanave complains bitterly of his treatment at the hands of this administration, which he is free to say he helped to make, though he is now satisfied that he thus became a party to a great national wrong. Casanave sees all the other villains rewarded, and himself left lamenting with a sheriff on his back. He declares that the only thing he has ever received from Mr. Hayes was a sandwich and a cup of coffee, and that was at John Sherman's expense. Casanave recalls that in 1876 an Ohio man, who knew Hayes well, told him that "Hayes was only a third-rate lawyer and the damnedest fraud and hypocrite living"—an opinion in which Casanave says he can now heartily concur.

But the thing which most pains Casanave is a discovery made while he was in Washington by that interesting young person, Webb Hayes, who learned that Casanave's claim was a piece of "fraud and collusion." "I may be able to stand the loss of my property;" says Casanave, "but to be charged with fraud and collusion by this administration ought to shame the devil." The country will find it easy to agree with Mr. Casanave, who has had the misfortune to serve as cheap and mean and ungrateful a set of scoundrels as ever tapped a till.—*Chronicle.*

Dyspepsia, Dyspepsia, Dyspepsia.

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn of every known malady. This is due, in part to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and affects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkle's Bitter Wine of Iron a sure cure. This is not a new preparation, to be tried and found wanting; it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success; it is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure Dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and rising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's, which is put only in $1 bottles. Depot, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice by mail free, by sending 3 cent stamp. Try one bottle of Kunkel's Iron and be convinced of its merits. Sold by druggist and store keepers everywhere.

Worms, Worms, Worms.

Removed alive. Tape Worm removed alive in from two to three hours, with vegetable medicine. Head and all passing from the system alive. No fee till head passes. The Doctor never fails to remove Tape, Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price, $1 per bottle. It never fails; or send to Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., for circular with full instructions, by enclosing 3 cent stamp for return of same. Kunkel's Worm Syrup is used for children or adults with perfect safety, as it is vegetable. Buy it, and try it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLUMBIA YARNS
THE BEST.
EVERY HANK CONTAINS A SLIP WITH THE FOLLOWING TRADE MARK.



CALL FOR THE
Columbia Yarns
AND TAKE NO OTHERS.
FOR SALE BY
H. J. Clark & Son.
aug. 29, 1m.

GRANT'S TOUR AROUND THE WORLD.

A complete record of the journey of General U. S. Grant, through England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Spain, Germany, Austria, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Russia, Egypt, India, China and Japan, with a graphic description of the places visited, manners and customs of the countries, interesting incidents, enthusiastic orations by Emperors, Kings, and the people of all climes, richly embellished with numerous artistic illustrations; also, a fine handsome steel engraved portrait of Gen. Grant. Sure success to all who take hold; will positively outsell all books.

AGENTS WANTED to sell this, the cheapest, the best and the only authentic low-priced book on the subject. 600 pages. Price $2.50.
Address H. W. KELLEY & CO.,
711 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Aug. 29. 4w

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between L. Gross and M. Gross of Bloomsburg, under the firm of Gross & Bro., was dissolved on the 23d day of August last by mutual consent. The books and accounts of said firm to remain in the hands of L. Gross by whom the business will be carried on.

L. GROSS,
M. GROSS.
aug. 29, 3w.

M. McHENRY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office N. W. C. Market and Fifth St. Diseases of the eye a specialty. aug. 29, 6m.

INSOLVENT'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the undersigned and to all persons whom it may concern, that he will apply to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, on Monday, the 1st day of September, A. D. 1879, at which time any person having any objections to his final discharge as an insolvent debtor can appear and make the same known.
Aug. 4, 1879. JOHN W. GORDNER.
Aug. 8, '79-3w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MARY REMLEY, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Mary Remley, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administrator. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to make payment without delay.

STEPHEN H. HILL,
Administrator.
LITTLES, Attorneys. aug. 15, 6w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ABRAHAM YODER, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Abraham Yoder, late of Locust township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

AARON YODER,
Locust township, Pa.
Administrator.
aug. 15, 6w.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SILAS F. KARNS, DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Silas F. Karns, late of Benton township, columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Executor. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Executor without delay.

I. K. KRICKBAUM,
Executor,
Cambra, Pa.
aug. 15, 6w.

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS ON HAND AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!!

The undersigned administrator of Rebecca Smith, late of the township of Madison in the county of Columbia, deceased, will expose to public sale by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of said county in proceedings in partition, on the premises in said township of Madison, on

Saturday, August 30th, 1879,

at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate late the estate of said decedent.

No. 1. A certain tract of land situate in the said township of Madison, bounded by lands of Abraham Broadt deceased, Conrad Kreamer, William Shultz, A. K. Smith, the land below described as No. 2, and land of the heirs of Elisha B. Smith deceased, containing

SEVENTY-ONE ACRES

and fourteen perches, more or less, situated on the public road leading from Eyers' Grove to White Hall, nearly all cleared and under cultivation on which is a

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

frame barn and APPLE ORCHARD.

No. 2. The undivided one-half part or moiety of a certain lot of land situate in said Madison township, of which the said decedent was seized as tenant in common with A. K. Smith, bounded by the above mentioned tract No 1, and the said public road and land of William Shultz, containing

THREE ACRES,

more or less cleared land in good cultivation, on which is a

Frame Dwelling House,

out-buildings, a good well of water and fruit trees.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining three fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

Deed to be paid for by the purchaser.

CONRAD KREAMER,
Administrator,
Jerseytown, Pa.
Aug. 1, '79-ts.

Rowell & Co's. Advt's.

$1200 profits on 30 days investment of $100 —Official Reports, free.— Proportional returns every week on Stock Options of $20, - $50, - $100, - $500. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & Co., Bankers, 35 Wall st., N. Y. aug. 22 '79-4w.

AGENTS READ THIS. We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address SHERMAN & Co, Marshall, Mich. aug. 22, '79-4w.

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents Outfit free. SHAW & CO. AUGUSTA, MAINE. aug. 22, '79-4w

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. aug. 22, '79-4w.

O. I. C.

Fertilizers, Coal, and family supplies at reduced prices. Country produce and railroad ties taken in exchange for the same at

H. W. Aul's Hard Pan Grocery
AND
FARMERS' EXCHANGE

opposite Espy Depot D. L. & W. R. R., (late D. Snyder & Co's. store rooms,)

Baugh's pure ground bone and dissolved bones $37.75 to $40.25 per ton.

Baugh's pure Ammoniated dissolved bones $42.25 per ton.

Baugh's pure Super Phosphate guaranteed analysis on each bag $25.00. per ton.

Land Plaster $7.00 per ton.

Naricultural Salt $6.60 per ton.

Chemicals for making one ton Super Phosphate only $12.50.

A discount of 5 per cent will be given from the above prices if ordered on or before Aug. 31.

Avondale Coal by the car No. 4, 2.50, No. 5, 2 30, No. 6, 1.30 per gross ton. Coal sold by the single ton.

Family flour 5.50 per bbl., pure chop 1.15 per 100 lbs. New mackerel 5.00 to 7.00 per bbl. Salt by the sack or bushel.

A share of your patronage respectfully solicited, H. W. AUL.
aug. 22, 2w.

Notice!

In the face of everything, Wanamaker & Brown increased their great Clothing business last year at Oak Hall nearly a quarter of a million dollars, and for 1879 the new plans will make the house more popular and increase the business much more. Eighteen years in the people's service at the old corner of Sixth and Market has taught us how to do the business well.

Notice!

Whatever may be said, no house in the United States sells anything like so much Clothing at Retail as Oak Hall, and no house in Philadelphia sells more than a quarter as many goods as Mr. Wanamaker sells *in Clothing alone.* Doing this large business shows the people's regard for our goods, and enables us to buy cheaply and sell at small profits.

Notice!

New patterns have been made this year and new styles introduced through Mr. Robert C. Ogden (formerly partner of the famous firm of Devlin & Co., New York), who is now associated with Oak Hall, and will give his whole energies and valuable experience to improving the manufacture of our Boys' and Men's Clothing. We do not buy Clothing like the dealers, but make it expressly for our own sales. The Spring stock is splendid, and no other make of goods, so far, have as much merit, or are sold as cheaply.

Notice!

Impressions have been erroneously given to the effect that Mr. John Wanamaker, who founded Oak Hall, is not interested in the old store, and that it does not have his attention; on the contrary, his ownership of it remains unchanged, and he has lost none of his love for it. Every day finds him supervising all its departments. Mr. William H. Wanamaker spends his entire time on the Oak Hall business.

A VISIT THIS SPRING PARTICULARLY INVITED.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL, 6th & Market Sts., Philad'a.
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

May 2, '79-6m.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD SOLD BY ALL DEALERS
WHITE SEWING MACHINE
SO SIMPLE A CHILD CAN USE IT. WARRANTED FOR 3 YEARS
$1500.00 CASH TO AGENTS
BEWARE OF BOGUS DEALERS AND DEFACED NUMBERS
NOTICE OUR GENUINE NUMBER ON SHUTTLE RACE PLATE.
FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS:
WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO. CLEVELAND, OHIO.
August 29, 1879—4w

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1879

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train......		7.38A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Fast Train	12.00 M.	11.45 A.M
Express Train	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.38 A. M.	7.36 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

STAGE LINES.

CAMBRA AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave Cambra Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30 a. m., arrive at Bloomsburg by 11:30 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BLOOMSBURG AND LAIRDSVILLE.—Leave Lairdsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 12 m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail. The stage line terminates at Millville.

Benton and Bloomsburg.—A daily stage line leaving Benton in the morning and returning in the evening of the same day.

MAIL ROUTES.

WHITE HALL AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave White Hall Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 10 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BENTON AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leaves Benton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg at 2 p. m. Leaves Bloomsburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m., arriving at Benton at 2 p. m.

PUBLIC SALES.

—Conrad Kreamer, administrator of Rebecca Smith, will sell real estate, on the premises, in Madison township, Saturday August 30th, 1879 at 1 o'clock. p. m.

See advertisements in another column.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

There are so many delinquents on our list that we are again compelled to make an appeal to all who owe on subscription or book account, to pay up. Statements of book accounts have been sent out by mail, and bills for subscription are being sent out each week in the papers, and this will be continued until all who are indebted to us in any way, shall have received notice. We do not go to this trouble and expense just for amusement, but because we have a large amount standing out, and *we need the money*. Do not throw your bill aside as a matter that can be attended to at any time, but settle it *at once*, and save us the trouble of sending you another notice, and yourselves the annoyance of being dunned. It gives us no pleasure to dun those who owe us, but as those whom we owe have no hesitancy in asking for their pay, we are compelled to urge prompt payments to us in order that we may pay our own bills. Of course, the above is not intended for any one but those who have received notices. tf.

See D. Lowenberg's advertisement on 4th page.

The Odd Fellows of Pittston will hold a pic nic at Rupert on the 4th of September.

Don't forget to pay your subscription when you attend Court next week.

The Methodist Sunday School will have a pic nic at Rupert this (Friday) afternoon.

The wife of Daniel Bowman who died last week of consumption was buried on Monday.

The Gospel Temperance meeting will be held next Tuesday evening at the Baptist Church.

On Monday last G. M. & J. K. Lockard commenced work preparatory to rebuilding their car shops.

This office has been awarded the printing of the posters, &c. of our Agricultural Society this year.

McClure of the *Times* favors Gen. Hartranft for Sheriff of Philadelphia. "Birds of a feather flock together."

We regret to learn that Geo. Risewick's health is not improved. If anything he is worse than he ever was.

Eat oysters only in the month that have an "r" in their names, and drink whiskey only in the months that have a "k" in their names.

Did those nice young men from Catawissa accept the invitation to attend the Children's matinee on last Saturday afternoon?

Murray Shipley of Cincinnati, Minister of the Society of Friends preached in the Presbyterian Church last Sunday evening.

One of the finest trout ponds in the County is owned by H. D. Appleman near Buck Horn. Some of the fish are at least fourteen inches long.

Peter Herdic has again been arrested This time on a charge of conspiring to cheat the Williamsport passenger railway company of $3,500.

Mr. L. Gross of the New York Clothing Store has left for Philadelphia and New York. Look out for bargains in Clothing, Boots and Shoes when he returns.

The Normal School opened on Monday. We understand there is a large number of new students, and the senior class bids fair to be the largest ever in attendance.

J. L. Girton is improving the stable of the City Hotel by putting a roof over the yard leading to the same. This will give him increased facilities for stable accommodation.

Chew JACKSON'S BEST Sweet Navy Tobacco.

The first Sunday law was made by Constantine the Great in the year 321, when by an edict he prohibited the pursuit of secular employments on that day of the week.

According to modern ethics a man may be "moral" if he is sober, a good "family man," and a member of some orthodox church. And yet that man may be a scoundrel.

We have not yet heard of any independent candidates for Sheriff, and trust there will be none. Men who submit their names to a Convention should abide by the result when honestly obtained.

There were no services at either the Episcopal, Lutheran, or Methodist churches last Sunday evening, as the ministers of the several churches are now taking their Summer vacations.

The lot on which the lately burned car shops stood is being filled up with cinder which is brought directly from Neal & Son's furnace. This will make the new shops a great improvement on the old.

The sale of the Mill property and farm belonging to the estate of Peter Ent on Friday last was adjourned to next Saturday. The bids stood $6000 for the mill, and $1500 for the farm.

The manager of the Danville *Record* (Greenback), for Columbia County somehow don't get in anything about Columbia county. But then there is no Greenback, National, Labor, Reform, &c, news here.

Representative Knittle was in Harrisburg this week to appear before the Grand Jury that is expected to indict Kemble, Butler, and others connected with the attempted "Four million steal" of last winter.

FOR SALE.—Several good houses and lots in the town of Bloomsburg Pa. Inquire of Michael F. Eyerly at the office of Freeze and Eyerly, Bloomsburg.

Aug. 22 3-w*

Prof. Henry Carver formerly principal of our Normal School has recently opened a school at South Orange N. J.

Hon A L Kressler, formerly a member of the Legislature and now a practicing physician at Wilkesbarre, is in our town for recreation, and visiting relatives and friends.

The Presbyterian Congregation have commenced the erection of a parsonage on the old site of their church and grave-yard opposite Judge Elwell's residence.

In some of our exchanges we have seen a statement that a signal service station is to be established in Bloomsburg. We don't know what authority there may be for the statement but we hope it is properly authenticated.—*Republican.*

B. G. Waples, superintendent of Grove Brothers' quarries at Lime Ridge, informed us that two hundred tons of excellent limestone are taken from the quarries at that place and sent to Danville every month. This is considered a good yield.—*Danville Record.*

"Pinafore" was performed at the Opera House on Saturday night by the Danville troupe. The attendence was good, and with better management would have been larger. Those present speak of the singing and acting as being excellent for amateurs.

On Friday and Saturday evening the 5th and 6th of Sept, Signor Belletti with his 'Temple of Wonders' will appear in the Opera House. The Signor is highly spoken of by the Press as a great ventriloquist and prestidigitator, and in his entertainment here will be assisted by Miss Neva Haydn the phenomenal pianist and Miss Gertie Woodward.

The Democrats of Montour had a lively time at their convention last week. That little County, however, can generally get up more excitement and fuss to the square inch than any other in the State. Jacob Shelhart was declared the nominee of the Convention for Sheriff. For Jury Commissioner, William Sunday, and for Chairman of Standing Committee, Michael Breckbill.

On last Saturday the Catawissa Silver Cornet Band came to us by train. They were splendidly uniformed, and gave us excellent music. We return thanks for the compliment of a serenade. They returned afoot. To insure against surprise, the column was divided into three detachments—front, centre and rear. There were not three distinct bands, as has been asserted, and although the big drum was heavy it reached Catawissa safely.

Members of Democratic County committees should see to it that every voter of our party has complied with the law.

Failure to pay tax in season deprives the voter of the privilege of suffrage. An elector can swear in his vote, though he be not assessed, but the neglect may cause him much trouble.

O. D. McHenry of Fishingcreek, Campbell of Fishingcreek, Perry Welsh of Orange, James Fritz of Orange, Ernest Sloan of Orange, Evans of Briarcreek, and Herring of Bloom, we learn have left the County for Lafayette College. We wish them success, and trust they will prove an honor to their county and friends.

Samuel Moyer, a young man who was boating with William Thomas, met with an accident at Espy on Wednesday of last week while currying one of the mules which he had tied to a fence with a chain. On loosening the chain the mule became frightened and tore loose from the fence, and the boys' arm becoming entangled in the chain, he was dragged some distance. The young man is lying in a very critical condition.

We received a call one day this week from Mr. J W. Sankey of Light Street, Columbia County who we were informed is on a limited visit to our town. He reports the business outlook from his vicinity as being flattering in the extreme, and that the indications in both agricultural and mechanical pursuits would point a relief from the past depression of the times through which we have passed. Mr. Sankey is a gentleman of the genial bearing and culture that makes him a pleasing visitor and we heartily wish him success.—*Sullivan Democrat.*

By a ruling of the Post office department at Washington, much mail matter that heretofore was first-class and cost three cents for each half ounce postage, is now admitted at third-class rates, that is 1 cent for two ounces. The matter included under the above cheaper rates of postage embraces bills of merchandise, way bills, bills of lading, invoices, mortgages, deeds, papers of legal procedure, insurance polices and various documents of insurance companies, hand bills, posters, chromos, lithographs, photographs, stereoscopic views, printed cards, printed blanks and, in fact, everything that does not partake of the nature of a personal correspondence.

LOOK FOR YOUR NAME.—Duplicate copies of the registry list have been placed in the hands of the assessors of the different wards, boroughs and townships of the county, and these have been posted at the places of holding elections. This is done for the benefit of the voter, and every citizen should examine the list personally to ascertain whether his name is properly registered, and not depend on the assessor entirely as the information very often is not given him correctly in making his rounds. It costs nothing to attend to this, and at the same time it may save the voter time and trouble on the day of the election. Democrat, see that your name is on the list properly, and do not depend upon others.

TUITION REDUCED.

In accordance with the drift of the times the Trustees of the State Normal School have reduced the rate of tuition in the model School to the sum of 25 cents per week. This places the advantages of this excellent School within the reach of all. Miss Brewster, in charge of the Model School, is a graduate of a State Normal School, was a post-graduate student and has added to these qualification years of successful teaching. A visit to her school will convince the observer that her pupils are in the care of no ordinary teacher. The teaching by the Seniors is under the direct and constant supervision of both Miss Brewster and Prof Noetling, so that nowhere are the principles underlying all instruction more constantly applied. Go and see to be convinced.

(Communicated.)
HARVEST HOME.

Several hundred people assembled to celebrate on last Saturday in the grove adjoining the farm of Aaron Smith in Hemlock township. At noon all were called together to partake of a sumptious dinner provided by the farmers and their wives and daughters. At two o'clock the Union Sunday School of that place marched in procession singing hymns, to the seats which had been prepared as is usual for a bush camp-meeting, headed by Aaron Smith its Superintendent and the teachers of their respective classes. After singing and prayer by Rev. John Thomas, the congregation was addressed by lawyer E. H. Little and Rev. John Thomas from a text selected from the international Sunday School lesson for the ensuing Sunday. "Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus." After singing by the school candies were distributed among the children and the meeting gradually dispersed. The Sunday School appeared to be very large and there is a reason to hope that the Superintendent and the teachers are faithfully doing the work that the Lord has given them to do.

SPECTATOR.

ORANGEVILLE ITEMS.

We have been having a fine rain here. The farmers say it is good for the buckwheat, which is good news for those of us who are fond of buckwheat cakes.

Dr. Ammerman has taken a journey to upper Luzerne where he has friends.

The number of students at the Academy has steadily increased since the opening. It is now high in the nineties and bids fair soon to reach the limit of accommodation. There are two clubs for gentlemen and one for ladies in successful operation. These are in charge of teachers who board with the students. The cost of board in these clubs does not much exceed $1.00 and we have been told that they have very comfortable living. Provisions are very cheap here.

Mr. Miller a recent graduate of West Point is visiting at A. B Stewarts.

Oliver Covanhovan is putting a new roof on his shed and the appearance thereof is greatly improved.

REPORTER.

PASTE THIS IN YOUR HAT, HUNTERS.

Notwithstanding the law in regard to the hunting of game is so frequently printed in the newspapers there is a demand for information every year when the season is about to open. Below we append the dates when the season commences for killing game and when it closes. Hunters by cutting this out and preserving it can see by a glance when to commence the slaughter and leave off.

Squirrels—September 1 to January 1.

Rabbits—October 15 to January 1.

Wild ducks and geese—September 1 to May 15.

Wild turkeys—October 15 to January 1.

Upland or grass plover—July 15 to January 1.

Ruffed grouse, pheasant or pinnated grouse—October 1 to January 1.

Woodcock—July 4 to January 1.

Quail or Virginia partridge—October 15 to January 1.

Deer—October 1 to December 16.

It is unlawful to shoot at any time a night-hawk, whippoorwill, sparrow, thrush, martin, lark, finch, chimney swallow, barn swallow, woodpecker, flicker, robin, oriole, red or cardinal bird, cedar bird, tanager, cat bird, blue bird, or any insectiverous bird under a penalty of five dollars each, or to destroy their eggs or nests under a penalty of $10 for each offense. A trap, net, snare or torchlight cannot be used in taking wild turkeys, ruffed grouse, pheasant, partridge or woodcock, or rail or reed bird or pinnated grouse under a penalty of $10 for each offense.

Bloomsburg Pa. Aug 25 1879

MESSRS. EDITORS:

As perhaps you are aware there has lately been organized in this place a "Game & Fish Protective Association." The members propose to wile away a portion of their leisure time in shooting at balls thrown from a trap. They have therefore purchased a trap and balls for that purpose. The balls are of a composite substance readily dissolved by the action of the weather and are said to be an excellent fertilizer. It was our good fortune on last Saturday afternoon to witness the first ball shooting by the club on the Fair Grounds. As it was their first effort in that line of course perfection was not to be expected.

Johnny G—. who is said to be quite a Nimrod succeeded in breaking quite a number of balls. D. L—. did not seem to be able to get the "bead" on them and made a fine goose egg. A. S—. failed to meet the expectations of the lookers-on but it would seem from some fault in the powder or gun rather than from his ability as a marksman as we understand he brings as much game into town as any of the many hunters here. M. H——. after many ineffectual attempts finally "gave it up" H—— should not be discouraged he should remember the story of Bruce and the spider. He will no doubt be able to break a ball *in time.* We must not forget the affable book seller, G. A. C—— who probably made as good a record as any breaking half the balls he shot at—he shot at two. One of the most active and efficient members, J. R. S—— although, present owing to a severe headache was not able to shoot. Otherwise it is to be presumed that he would have well fertilized the ground. It would take too much of your valuable space to particularize further, and I will simply say that they all handled the balls carefully.

We learn that the club have two barrels of balls if they are careful to select good sod for the balls to fall upon it is likely that they will last a long time and none need decline joining the club for fear of the expense of balls.

We have no doubt, however, as time moves along they will continue to improve and be a credit to the town.

SPECTATOR.

THE RUPERT PIC-NIC.

The pic nic held under the auspices of the "Milton Social Club" boarded the train for Rupert at half past eight o'clock on Wednesday morning last. Conductor, Jno. A. Bogle, gave the signal to go ahead and the train moved off with as lively and good natured a cargo as it has ever been our fortune to witness. After a run of something over an hour Rupert station was reached without incident or accident worthy of note. The baskets containing the provender for the participants were quickly got in hand and carried to the ground leased for the occasion. These grounds, located to the left of the railroad, scarcely a stone's throw from the station, are "beautiful for situation," clean and wellkept, swings and tables erected and croquet grounds laid out solely for the use of excursionists. Arrived, the crowd broke into small parties, each intent on spending the day to its own particular liking. Some took to angling in the waters of the famous Fishing Creek, some to swinging and croquet, while others wended their way to Bloomsburg, two miles distant, to view the town and its many points of interest. After a short season of enjoyment the call to dinner was sounded, and appetites sharpened by the pure mountain air were satisfied with pic nic fare. The afternoon was passed in plays, games, walks and drives, and long ere the weakest felt weary came the hour when the cars should start on their return trip. The verdict unanimously rendered at the depot just before starting homeward was that this pic nic, in its management, its pleasures, and in everything that goes to make a time enjoyable, was a grand success, and that to J. Moran Carothers, President of the Club, was due a large measure of praise for providing the means and superintending the details of this most pleasant affair.

NOTES.

Tom Haag and President Carothers explored the cave in Tubbs mountain and secured several fine specimens of stalactites.

Gen. Botts and others took dinner at the Exchange Hotel and are loud in their praise of the meal set before them by Proprietors Tubbs & Chamberlain.

A look through the office of the COLUMBIAN satisfies a visitor that it is a good thing to have what is legal in the way of advertising.

The Normal School building and the new jail were much admired by visiting Miltonians.

C. Belles gained two pounds in weight on this trip. He laughed and grew fat.

Vocal music of a high order on our journey home.

Lieut. Bogle inspected the camp ground at Bloomsburg and pronounced it an elegant situation.

Wm. Strine was the most polite man on board the train.—*Miltonian.*

BUTTER MAKERS

must exercise great care through the hot weather to keep up the standard quality. When the pastures begin to dry up and butter gets light colored use Wells, Richardson & Co's Perfected Butter Color. It will enable you to get the top price in market.

DROWNING ACCIDENT.

On Monday last Christian Rush visited Bloomsburg. At D. W. Robbins' store he bought two pint bottles of whiskey—tendered a $10 bill—received $8.80 change, and started toward Irondale furnace. On the road he was met by Hon. T. J. Vanderslice, who had some conversation with him, and who says that at that time—about noon—he was entirely sober. He was next seen at Irondale about 2 o'clock p. m., and about 7 p. m. was found dead in the tail race. It was raining hard most of the time. A Coroner's inquest was summoned, with Justice Brower as acting Coroner, and the following men as jurors: John Keller, Isaac Miller, M. C. Woodward, Wesley Eyer, G. W. Spalding and A. L. Fritz. They proceeded to the water's edge, where the body lay, and after viewing it, adjourned to meet at Justice Brower's office at 8 p. m. when the following witnesses were examined. We give the substance of their testimony.

Jacob S. Evans sworn.—This afternoon I saw the deceased near the shops at the Irondale furnace. Did not know who he was. Asked Samuel Shaffer, who said he thought it was Mathias Appleman. The man then passed on 30 yards. This was about two p. m. The deceased answers to the description of the man I saw as to clothing, appearance, &c. Think it was the same man. He appeared to be sober. He was going toward the foot bridge over the race. Saw him half way there. Have since examined the bridge. It seems as if he had fallen off on the near side. The weeds below were broken down. There was a railing to the plank. He could have fallen into the water before reaching the railing.

Samuel Shaffer, Jr. sworn.—About the time mentioned by Mr. Evans saw a man pass between the carpenter and iron shop. Did not know him. Saw him coming thro' the rain. Have examined the bridge. Saw nothing special there. Think the man was sober, and that the deceased was the man.

William Lewis, sworn.—Had been fishing at the old county bridge. About 5 o'clock p. m. was making my way home. Went around the tail race, and saw someting that I first supposed to be a log. Then saw a face and hand. Went to the Irondale store and gave the alarm. The body was in the middle of the tail race. Mills Chemberlin got the body to the shore, and I helped land it. The man was dead.

Richard Drinker affirmed.—On the alarm being given by Mr. Lewis, I, with others went to the race. Saw deceased lying in the race about 20 or 30 feet below the bridge. The body was on its side—face towards the creek—and head out of the water.

Mills Chemberlin sworn.—Mr. Lewis called at the store and told us there was a man drowned in the race. I went there and saw the body. Waded in and pulled it ashore, and Lewis helped to pull it out of the water. The man was dead then. Saw nothing to show that he had fallen from it, or that there had been a struggle. The bridge is about 8 feet above the water. Current is swift under the bridge and below. Where found the water is about 14 inches deep. Above considerably deeper. Body pulled out about 5.15 p. m. It was limber, No effort was made to resuscitate. It was left lay there after view on the ground, in the rain.

Mr. Woodward, one of the Jurors then stated that he had examined the body and found no marks or bruises. No physician was present. He found on the person two pint bottles full of whiskey, some tobacco, a bandanna handkerchief and $8.80.

Such is the melancholy fate of "old Christy," as he was familiarly known, and at an old age—after many vicissitutes, he dies a sudden death. For years he has been living down the valley, and for some time past with Daniel Cotner. It is said that he has a boy aged about 19 years living in Germany. From the docket of C. W. Miller, Esq., we gather the following data:

Aged 71 yrs. a resident of Montour Twp, Col. Co. enrolled in Capt. Isaac S. Waterbury's Co. G. 53 Regt. P. V. on the 17 day of Aug. A. D. 1861 and was honorably discharged at Beaufort S. C. On the 31st of Dec. 1863 reenlisted as a Veteran Vol. in Capt. Geo. H. Miller's Co. G. 55 Regt. P. V. on the 1st of January 1864 and was honorably discharged at Petersburgh Va. 30th Aug. 1865. While in the service aforesaid and in the line of his duty he received a gun shot wound in the right hip, ball entering at the hip and running down the leg near the knee where it lodged and was cut out by the surgeon, while in an engagement with the Rebels at the battle of Petersburg Va. on the 16 of June 1863. He was treated in Hampton Hospital, Fortress Monroe, for three or four weeks, then removed to a hospital on Long Island and remained there about two months, and then returned to his Regt, was captured at Fort Gilmore on the 28 of Sept. 1864 taken to Salisbury N. C. and paroled on the 28 of Feby. 1855 sent to York Pa., then returned to Harrisburg where he remained until discharged. He was also a Private of Capt. John Nevins' Co. E, 15 Regt. Pa. Vols. Enrolled 1st of May 1861 to serve for 3 months; discharged 7th of Aug. 1861 at Carlisle Pa. by reason of expiration of term of enlistment."

We understand that a few days ago he received an instalment of about $270. His body was taken charge of by the directors of the poor—in the absence of other claimants, though it should not be understood that he died a pauper. Daniel Cotner, with whom he formely lived relieved our Directors of the Poor of responsibility as to charges because he had means of his own and he was buried in our Cemetery in the soldiers circle by his friends.

See a woman on horseback in another column, riding near Speer's Vineyards, with a bunch of Grapes from which Speer's Port Grape Wine is made, that is so highly esteemed by the medical profession for the use of invalids, weakly persons and the aged.

Sold by Druggists.

June 27 1-y.

BLOOMSBURG, Aug 21, 1879.

The citizen's meeting convened as per adjournment in the parlors of the Exchange Hotel at 8.30 o'clock, with D. Lowenberg, Chairman Presiding, in the absence of W. H. Abbott, Secretary, on motion J. C. Brown, was elected temporary Secretary. The committee on arrangements through its chairman J. C. Brown reported progress. A letter from Col. Stead of the 12th Regiment was received thanking the citizens for their interests in securing the Fair grounds, for his encampment. Mr. Lowenberg stated that the Secretary had received a letter from Gen. Sigfried of which the President gave a synopsis. Committee on horses through G. W. Spalding, Secretary, reported progress. On motion the Committee on decorations was enlarged by the addition of the following members. L N Moyer, J W Eyer, W O Holmes, E R Drinker, C M Vanderslice, G A Clark, Isaiah Hagenbuch, James Sterner, and Paul E Wirt of Bloomsburg, John W Evans and C B Jackson of Berwick, J B Yetter and Geo. W Reifsnyder of Catawissa, Capt. H J Conner of Orangeville, Daniel Morris of Locust, Cyrus B McHenry of Still Water, Robt Bryson and D. F. Carry, of Centralia. On suggestion of Mr. Beckley it was ordered that the members of committee on decorations be notified to secure what flags and materials for decorations they can in their several localities. Adjourned to meet on Thursday evening Aug 28th at the same hour and place.

JAS. C. BROWN,
Secretary *pro tem.*

AN OLD DOCTOR'S ADVICE.

It was this: "Trust in God and keep your bowels open." For this purpose many an old doctor has advised the habitually costive to take Kidney-Wort—for no other remedy so effectually overcomes this condition, and that without the distress and griping which other medicines cause. It is a radical cure for piles.

PROPOSALS.

Notice is hereby given that propositions will be received from any and all persons in Schuylkill, Carbon, Northumberland, Columbia and Dauphin counties, for the donation of suitable grounds upon which to erect a State Hospital for injured persons, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act to provide for the selection of a site and erection of a State Hospital for injured persons, to be located in the counties of Schuylkill, Carbon, Dauphin, Northumberland and Columbia, to be called the State Hospital for injured persons of the Anthracite Coal Regions, and for the management of the same, and making an appropriation therefor," approved the eleventh day of June A. D. 1879.

The above mentioned propositions will be received until Saturday, September 13, 1879, by the chairman of the Commission appointed by the Governor in pursuance of the above recited act, and all such proposals will receive full and due consideration.

Address,
D. A. BECKLEY, Chairman,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
GEO. S. HOLMES, Secretary.

Attention should be called to the culpable carelessness of certain employees of the Reading R. R., on Friday last from which the most serious consequences might have resulted. Just after the 11:45 train down had come in at Rupert, and while the passengers were getting off, a freight train was deliberately backed down past the depot between the passenger train and the platform, directly through the crowd of persons, some of whom narrowly escaped being struck and killed, while part of the number who were driven across the track had to take refuge between the passenger cars and the running freight train. If such carelessness on the part of employees were reported at headquarters we doubt whether it would happen again.

Last day for being naturalized, Saturday, October 4, 1879.

A letter from Cartaret county, North Carolina, published in the *World* of Aug. 25th, represents that the recent great storm along the Atlantic coast destroyed so much property in that county, which extends one hundred miles along the seacoast, that the inhabitants are actually in need of the necessaries of life. Buildings were razed to the ground, the gathered and standing crops destroyed, and live stock swept away, so that the people are utterly destitute. The letter has been written by a lady from New York visiting her son there, with the view of obtaining aid for the sufferers.

THE STERLING BOOK COVER.—We have purchased the right to use these covers in this county, and have on hand an assortment of sizes. They make the neatest and most convenient form for doing up note heads, letter heads, bill heads, notes, checks, &c., and a cover will be given away with every order of 1000 Try it once and you will not do without it. It is the best thing of the kind ever invented. Call and examine.

tf

The bark Kentish Tar, from Padang, passed on Thursday August 21st in latitude 38 deg. 54 min. and longitude 73 deg., a sun-fish the surface of which measured at least 100 square yards.

The above is the biggest fish story we have seen this season.

FOR SALE.—A 4 A. fount of 25 line wood letter in excellent condition, at a low price. We offer it for sale because we have two fonts nearly alike and need but one. For inspection at the COLUMBIAN office.

tf.

It is well that that instructions have been sent to the representatives of this country at the capitals of Chili and Peru, directing them to proffer the good offices of the United States in effecting an honorable settlement of the differences between the belligerent Governments. These instructions have been communicated to the Governments of Chili and Peru, but sufficient time has not elapsed for a reply. There is reason to hope that this act of friendship will be accepted in a like spirit, and that the result will be a speedy termination of the existing hostilities. This action is not without precedent. During the first term of General Grant's administration the mediation of the United States was sufficient in relieving Chili, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador, constituting the allied Republics of the Pacific coast, from a state of war with Spain. It is plain that our Government should sustain relations to the South American Republics of so friendly a character that its influences may at any time be successfully exerted in the promotion of international peace and good will.—*Record.*

COLLECTOR'S WARRANTS.—We have prepared a form, and have on hand a large quantity of blank "Collector's Sales," which have been approved by the highest legal authority in the Courts of this county. At *Twenty Cents* per dozen we mail any number to the Collector ordering them. A Collector, when compelled to advertise property, must post up not less than three notices in the most public places in his borough or township.

tf.

While the season thus far in this country has been very favorable for the crops, there is general agreement in Great Brittain that the farmers have not had a worse summer for a generation. The weather has been cold and wet almost without intermission, and it has grown worse rather than better with the approach of harvest. Several times of late the cable has reported violent storms in various parts of the Kingdom, and still another occurred last week, which is thought to have been more disastrous to the crops than its predecessors. That the complaints of the English farmers about the weather have had more basis than the ordinary grumbling to which they are addicted is conclusively proved by the report just made by Mr. Scott, a well-known agricultural authority, who estimates that the grain crops will be a third less than the average, involving a loss of fully £25,000,000 to the cultivators, and requiring the importation of from sixteen to seventeen thousand quarters of wheat. He also estimates that the deficiency in the potato crop will cause a loss to the cultivators of £15,000,000, and the deficiency in beans, peas and rye, £3,000,000. It is probable that the American farmer will find it difficult to restrain a feeling of satisfaction at such assurances of a foreign demand for his crops, but the news which come simultaneously that almost a famine is already prevailing in the west of Ireland will make it a little difficult for him to rejoice over the failure of British crops, even if it does furnish a market for his wares.—*Times.*

Dr. Kendall's celebrated treatise on the horse, for sale at G. A. Clark's book store and at the COLUMBIAN office for 25 cents. This book should be in the hands of every man who owns a horse.

Sick headaches incessantly distract many. Let such use "Sellers' Liver Pills." 25c. a box.

How a Housekeeper May Simplify Her Work.

There is one subject well worthy the careful study of every housekeeper; and that is, how she may simplify work. If she will sit down daily with pencil in hand and jot down items as they occur to the mind when running through mentally the day's routine, she will see where time, strength and labor may be very properly saved. A simple pudding for desert takes much less time to make than a pie or two, and is far more healthful and quite as appetizing. Yet, how many women slave over a hot kitchen stove baking pies interminably for the family dinner. To be good, nearly every kind of pie should be eaten the day it is baked; so the same process needs to be gone through with every morning. Some sadly pampered households make this demand on a housekeeper's strength three times a day, and usually reap the fruits of their folly in miserable years of dyspepsia and a hundred kindred ills.

It is mainly in cooking that a house-wife can save herself, and that too with equal profit to the family purse and health. Simply cook vegetables in abundance, a bountiful dish of oat meal, with rich milk and sugar, if you like it, bread and butter, and meat of some sort, make a bill of fare fit for a prince. Indeed, the little princes across the ocean are much simpler than our children, and are not allowed to taste the highly spiced, elaborate dishes such as our good housewives set daily upon their tables. High physical culture and long life are considerations for possible heirs to a crown. I am sure we mothers desire quite as strongly to see our children grow up strong and beautiful, and that length of days may be granted to them. Let us strive to do nothing that shall work against either, and let us be equally careful to avoid shortening our own days, by unnecessary over work.—*Ex.*

Last day for payment of taxes, Saturday, October 4, 1879.

Marriages.

KAUFMAN—METZ.—At the M. E. Parsonage in Mifflinville Aug. 3d by Rev. C. L. Benscoter B. O. Kaufman of Brandonville to Miss Maggie G. Metz of Catawissa.

ERWINE—LUDWIG—In Beaver Valley, on the 17th inst., by Jas T Fox, Esq Mr Chas Erwine to Miss Catharine Ludwig, both of Beaver Valley.

RILEY—WITCHEY—At the same place and by the same on the 24th inst, Mr Miles Riley to Miss Lizzie Witchey.

Deaths.

JOHN.—In Main twp., Aug. 18th Mr. Stacy John, Aged 66 years 21 days

GROVER.—Ada Valeta infant daughter of Aaron W. and Hannah M. Grover of Main twp., Aug 22 Aged 6 months and 11 days.

ANGELL.—In Bloomsburg, August 21 inst., Richard Lewis son of R. B. B. and E. M. Angell, aged 5 months and 18 days.

Business Notices.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

Admission free at McKinney's.

School Books at I. W. Hartman's.

Remember that Lutz & Sloan sell black and colored Silk Velvets cut bias for trimmings.

Cash paid for 1000 bushels of good white or yellow Oats at Light Street by
SILAS YOUNG.
July 18 3-w.

Blank books of all kinds at I. W. Hartman's.

Single Width Cashmeres all colors at Lutz & Sloan's for 15 cts. a yard.

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

Slates, Writing paper, pens and pencils, at I. W. Hartman's.

Cotton Warp Black Cashmeres from 25 to 45 cents and all wool Black Cashmeres from 48 to $1.10 at Lutz & Sloan's.

Wanted, Good Wool at Lightstreet by Silas Young.
july 25, 4w.

Cash paid for good lambs and fat sheep at Light Street by
SILAS YOUNG.
July 18 2-m.

If you want a nice Store room, cheap and fitted up to suit, call on I. W. Hartman before the 15th of September.

New prints, muslins, shirtings, flannels, &c., at Clark & Son's.

If you want a Black Silk Dress remember that Lutz & Sloan have not advanced the price yet and have a large assortment to choose from.

Want good live calves that weigh 120 lbs. to 125, 130, 140, 150, 160 and upward at Light Street by
SILAS YOUNG.
July 18 2-m.

"Wanted, 200 tons of good Rock Oak Bark by Silas Young, Lightstreet.
july 25, 4w.

"A new lot of choice Mackerel in quarters, halves and barrels, just received which I will sell cheap for cash or produce. Silas Young, Lightstreet.
july 25, 4w.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

Large wash basins, pie plates, pudding dishes, jelly plates, large basting spoons and many articles of that kind on I. W. Hartman's 5ct. table.

A new line of black and colored cashmeres at Clark & Son's.

Lutz & Sloan sell good Dress Calicoes for 7 cts. a yard and the best for 8 cts.

Wanted this fall 2000 lbs of nice dried Raspberries, and 2000 lbs of nice dried pitted cherries for which I will pay the very highest market prices.
SILAS YOUNG.
July 18 4-m.

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

Beautiful Silk Hats—New Soft Hats,
Wool Hats, Fur Hats,
For Men—for Boys—and Children
At the Popular store of
D. Lowenberg.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$1.10
Rye "	.50
Corn, new, "	.45
Oats, " "	.32
Flour per barrel	6.00
Cloverseed	3.50
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter	.18
Eggs	.12
Tallow	.7
Potatoes	.50
Dried Apples	.04
Hams	12½
Sides & Shoulders	.09
Lard per pound	.07
Hay per ton	10.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	2.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3,00	per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 2,75	"
No. 6 " "	$ 2,00	"
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$ 3,00	"
" Bituminous "	$4 50	"

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, at one o'clock p. m., on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1879.

All that certain lot of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg in the county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Fronting on Second street of said town, Millers alley on the east, Pine alley on the south and a lot of Joshua Fetterman on the west, containing sixty-six feet in width and two hundred and fourteen feet six inches in depth, whereon are erected a large three story brick tavern house with kitchen attached. Said house contains forty bed rooms, parlor, sitting room, dining room, bar room, office, restaurant, kitchen, wash-house, &c., also, a large barn, ice house, &c.

ALSO,

the following described lot of ground situate in the town, county and state aforesaid, adjoining Pine alley on the north, lot of Marthew Wynkoop on the west and south and lot of Mathew Wynkoop on the east, being about forty feet in width and about sixty feet in depth.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Alfred C. Gibson against John Laycock and to be sold as the property of John Laycock.

LITTLES, Attorneys. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain lot, piece or portion of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg, county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Fronting on Seventh street on the south fifty feet, on the west by Iron street two hundred feet more or less, on the north by the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Rail Road fifty feet, on the east by lot of G. A. Potter two hundred feet more or less to the beginning, whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling house and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of The Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association against G. A. Potter and David J. Waller and to be sold as the property of G. A. Potter and David J. Waller.

LITTLES, Attorneys. Plu. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain lot, piece or portion of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg, county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Southwardly by Seventh street, eastwardly by lot of Pat. Markin, northwardly by the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Rail Road and westwardly by lot of said G. A. Potter and D. J. Waller, containing fifty feet front on Seventh street and two hundred feet in depth more or less, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of The Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association against G. A. Potter and to be sold as the property of G. A. Potter.

LITTLES, Attorneys. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Mifflin township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a public road running from Abraham Schweppenheiser to George Nungesser Mill, thence north sixty-two degrees west eight perches to a stone, thence by land of Abraham Schweppenheiser north seventy-five degrees west eight perches to a stone, thence south six degrees east seven and eight-tenth perches to said road five perches and five tenths to the place of beginning, containing fifty-six perches more or less, on which are erected a frame dwelling house and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Jacob Penebecker against Aaron A. Bredbenner and to be sold as the property of Aaron A. Bredbenner.

IKELER, Attorney. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Locust township, Columbia county and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post in line of John P. Kegelriser south sixty-nine degrees west twelve and a half perches to stone, from thence along lands of Wright Hughes south one and a half degrees west sixty-two perches to a stone heap, from thence north eighty and one-fourth degrees east twenty-nine and a half perches to a post, from thence north twelve and a half degrees west sixty-four perches to the place of beginning, containing eight acres and seventeen perches more or less.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of William J. Helwig, Trustee for Catharine Helwig, against Henry Helwig and to be sold as the property of Henry Helwig.

IKELER, Attorney. Plu. Fi. Fa.

All that certain piece of land situate in Benton township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by lands of Samuel Appleman, on the east by lands of Jonas Rantz and the Benton Saving Fund Association, on the south by lands of Jonas Rantz and on the west by lands of Thomas Siegfried and Alfred Rantz, containing fifty acres more or less, on which are erected a frame house, barn and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of A. P. Young, Administrator of Mercy Ann Roberts deceased, against John Rantz, Jonas Rantz and Abraham Hartman and to be sold as the property of John Rantz.

IKELER, Attorney. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain piece of land situate in Benton township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: By lands of David Roberts on the north, of Michael Hartman on the east, of Joseph Butt on the south, and of John Roberts on the west, whereon are erected a plank dwelling house, a stable and other out-buildings, consisting of twenty-one acres more or less.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Graybill & Co., against Edward McHenry and to be sold as the property of Edward McHenry.

KNORR, Attorney. Vend. Ex.

ALSO,

All that certain piece or parcel of ground situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by land of Lazarus and Thomas Hutchison, on the northeast by land of George Pealer, on the southwest by land of Philip Unangst and Edward Unangst, containing forty-seven acres and sixty-four perches, on which are erected a frame house, barn and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of the Orangeville Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association against William Unangst and to be sold as the property of William Unangst.

MILLER, Attorney. Al. Vend. Ex.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate in the township of Catawissa, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a corner of a lot of ground belonging to Sarah Hamlin in the north side of the public road leading from the town of Catawissa to McKelvy's mill and running from thence by said lot of Sarah Hamlin north fifty and a quarter degrees east one hundred and thirty-six feet, (136 ft.) to a corner of a lot of Rebecca Breish, thence by the same thirty-nine and three quarter degrees west forty-four feet, (44 ft.) to a post, thence by land of Catawissa Seminary Association south fifty and a quarter degrees west one hundred and twenty feet (120 ft.) to a post on the north side of the aforesaid public road, thence by the same south eighteen and a half degrees east forty-seven and a half feet (47½ ft.) to the place of beginning, whereon is erected a large two story frame dwelling house, kitchen and other out-buildings.

Seized taken in execution at the suit of Abraham V. Cool assigned to the Catawissa Deposit Bank against Jacob Ervin and to be sold as the property of Jacob Ervin.

FREEZE, Attorney. Vend. Ex.

ALSO,

All that certain piece of land situate in Mifflin township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by lands of John Aten, east by H. Schweppenheiser, south by land of Thomas Aten and on the west by Charles Klingamon, containing one hundred and ten acres, more or less on which are erected a frame house, barn and out-buildings.

ALSO,

One tract of land situate in same township, bounded on the north and east by land of Thomas Aten, on the south by land of Michael Grover's heirs, on the west by land of William Parr, containing twenty-four acres more or less, on which are erected a frame house and out-buildings.

ALSO,

One tract bounded on the north by land of I. K. Schweppenheiser and Samuel Snyder, on the east by Lawrence Watters, on the south by Abraham Schweppenheiser and on the west by John Aten, containing thirty-four acres more or less, on which are erected a frame house, barn and out-buildings.

ALSO,

One tract of land bounded on the north by land of Stephen Gearhart and others, on the east by land of I. K. Schweppenheiser, on the south by land of John Aten and on the west by land of Joseph Gearhart, containing one hundred acres more or less, on which are erected a frame house, barn and out-buildings.

ALSO,

One lot of ground situate in the town of Mainville, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Bounded by land of J. E Longenberger and two public Roads, being a corner lot in said town, on which are erected a two story brick store house with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution at the suits of Esther Gearhart and Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association against I. K. Schweppenheiser and to be sold as the property of I. K. Schweppenheiser.

LITTLE & MILLER, Attorneys.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a chestnut oak corner of land late of George Cadwallader thence by the same south eighty-nine degrees east one hundred and thirty-one and six-tenth perches to a post, thence by land of James D. McHenry north one degree east sixty-four and three-tenth perches to a chestnut, thence by land of John Heller north eighty-nine degrees west one hundred and thirty-two and seven-tenth perches to a pine, thence by land of Phillip Appleman and said Cadwallader south sixty-four and three-tenth perches to the place of beginning, containing fifty acres more or less, on which are erected a log house, frame barn and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of The Mutual Building and Saving Fund Association of Bloomsburg against John Drake, Lemuel Drake and Noah Drake and to be sold as the property of John Drake.

ROBISON, Attorney. Fi. Fa.
Terms cash. JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
Aug. 8, 1879-ts Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the town of Bloomsburg Columbia county, Pennsylvania, at one o'clock p. m., on

Saturday, September 6th, 1879,

All those certain lots or pieces of land situate in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: One lot number ten in plot of Barton addition bounded on the east by East street, on the south by other lot of Casper I Thomas, on the west by an alley, and on the north by lot of Shaffer and Hoffman, being fifty feet in front and one hundred and ninety-three feet in depth upon which is erected a wagon shed and as much of the barn as is on said lot number ten.

ALSO,

Lot number eleven bounded on the east by East street, on the south by land lot of William Gigger, on the west by an alley and on the north by lot number ten above described, upon which is erected a large frame house, barn and other out-buildings. There are on the above described lot a well and pump a cistern and an underground springhouse. The above lots are well supplied with fruit trees, apple, cherry, &c.

ALSO,

One other lot on Railroad street West Bloomsburg bounded on the north by an alley, on the east by the Irondale railroad, on the south by lot of Henry Hartman, and on the west by an alley, containing fifty feet front and one hundred and sixty-six feet deep more or less, on which are erected a double frame house, two large stables and other out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of M. G. Hughes assigned to C. R. Paxton against Casper I. Thomas and to be sold as the property of Casper I. Thomas.

BUCKALEW, Attorney. Al. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain real estate situate in the town of Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by ridge alley, on the east by lot of Lloyd Sha pless, on the south by Main or Second street, and on the west by Centre street, being twenty-four feet four inches in width on Second street, and two hundred fourteen feet six inches in depth along Centre street, on which are erected a two story frame store room and dwelling, a good frame stable and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit and of Joseph R. Vanderslice now to the use of George Hughes vs. H. C. Hower and George Cavanee, and to be sold as the property of H. C. Hower.

MILLER, Attorney. Al. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, all that certain real estate situate in the village of Hetlerville in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the east by land of Phoebe Miller, on the south and west by land of Emanuel Kikendall and on the north by a public road, containing one quarter of an acre, more or less, on which are erected a frame house and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of William Hartzel, administrator of Mary E. Hetler, deceased vs. Stephen Miller and to be sold as the property of Stephen Miller.

MILLER, Attorney. Fi. Fa.

TERMS:—Cash on day of sale, otherwise property to be resold at once.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
Sheriff.

aug. 15, ts.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN PATTERSON, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John Paterson, late of Beaver township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administratrix. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to make payment without delay.

MARY JANE PATTERSON,
Administratrix,
C. W. MILLER, Att'y. Beaver Twp.
aug. 22, 6w.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JACOB LEIBY, DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Jacob Leiby late of Montour township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to John Leiby, East Buffalo township, Union county, Pa. Postoffice Lewisburg, Pa., and W. P. Mauser, Montour township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, Post office, Rupert Pa. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Executors without delay.

JOHN LEIBY, Lewisburg, Pa.
W. P. MAUSER, Rupert, Pa.
Executors.
aug. 22, 6w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF S. M. ERVIN, DECEASED,

Letters of administration on the estate of S. M. Ervin, late of Mifflin township, Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the estate will make them known to the Administrator without delay.

ELEAZER SCHWEPPENHEISER,
Administrator.
Aug. 8, '79-6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF ABSOLEM MCHENRY, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Absolem McHenry, late of Jackson twp., Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to S. W. McHenry of Jackson. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to make payment without delay.

S. W. McHENRY,
Administrator.
Benton, Pa.
aug. 4, 6w.

Dauchy & Co's. Advt's.

AGENTS WANTED—For the best and fastest selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. d Aug.29, '79-4w

$1200 returns in 30 days on $100 invested. Official reports and information FREE. Like profits weekly on stock options of $10 to $50. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., BANKERS, 35 Wall st., N. Y. d Aug. 29,-4w

$100 often makes $500 profit a week in stocks. Write for explanatory circulars sent free. Hickling & Co., 42 Exchange Pl., N. Y. 'They enjoy the full confidence of their numerous patrons.' N. Y. Star. d aug. 29, 4w.

AGENTS WANTED for Smith's Bible Dictionary and HOLMAN'S NEW PICTORIAL BIBLES Prices reduced. Circulars free. A. J. HOLMAN & CO., Philadelphia. d aug. 29 '79-4w

TEACHERS WANTED $50 to $100 or $00 per month during Fall and Winter. For full particulars address, J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. d aug. 29, 4w.

AGENTS WANTED at once for the only richly illustrated, authentic and low-priced work fully DESCRIBING THE GREAT TOUR OF

Gen Grant Around the World

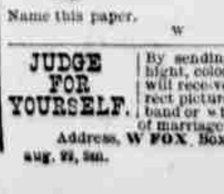
by Hon. J. T. Headley, the prince of descriptive authors. Lose no time as the demand is simply immense, and territory being rapidly taken. Will out sell any other book. For full particulars, address HUBBARD BROS., 733 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa. d aug. 29, 4w.

FARMS $400 to $1000. JOIN OUR COLONY! Maps and pamphlets free. J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Va. d aug. 15-4w

Enlarged May 1st, 1879. Price Unchanged.

The only combination of the true Jamaica Ginger with choice aromatics and French brandy, for correcting intemperate habits, regulating the stomach and bowels, breaking up colds, chills and fevers, is SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER. For relieving gouty and rheumatic pains, preventing malarial fevers and promoting sleep it is truly wonderful. Ask for Sanford's. d aug. 15-4w

THIS COLLAR



and a Cow Milker free to Farmers who act as Agents. Cut this out and address with stamp

SMITH & SON,
24 Dey St., N. Y.

Name this paper. w july 25, 3m.

JUDGE FOR YOURSELF. By sending 35 cents, with age, hight, color of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address, W FOX, Box 77 Fultonville, N. Y. aug. 22, 3m.

Miscellaneous.

BURYING MANURE IN THE SOIL.

Perhaps in no better way is the progress of agriculture illustrated than in the manner now, and the course of practice of a century ago. No one thought of applying manure on the surface. It was dead vegetable matter and must be buried; and like all dead things the sooner it was put out of sight the greater profit to the living planet. Morton, in his cyclopedia of of agriculture, well puts the belief in the past when he says 'the quicker farm yard manure is buried the better.'

This is not true. Any cyclopaedist who would write thus would not command the respect of intelligent readers. There is some difference of opinion among some of our best farmers as to how near the surface the manure is to be put; but no one favors burying it. Some will have it that it is best just above, some prefer it just below; but that it should be somewhere near the surface all believe.

The great argument used for burying manure by people of the past was that so much of the valuable matter escaped in the atmosphere. So much benefit has been found to result from surface manuring, that many argue that what escapes is no great loss. But this is probably an error. It is now known that the reason for the great fertility which follows a dry season is owing to the absorbent power of dry earth which takes in from the atmosphere the nitrogenous particles which have escaped from decaying vegetable matter. This shows that the atmosphere is a mine of richness, and that we add to this mine every time we expose our manure heaps to its influences. If we can save this to ourselves—if we can hold it from passing into this airy nothingness—it must be our advantage to do so.

The advantages which have flowed from surface-manuring are not probably because there is no loss, but because the roots of plants can make better use of what is left. If we dig out a young tree we find that most of its roots are just beneath the surface an inch or so deeper there are fewer roots, and as we go deeper there are still less. We may find some roots six feet or more down, but the bulk are just beneath the surface. The food in this surface-manuring system is therefore just where the mass of roots can profit by it. This is no doubt the plan. In this way the surface advocates have won their victory in spite of the loss, and not because there is no less of good plant-food by the exposure.

This is the principle on which so much good has been found to flow from mixing dry earth with manure. It is stated that one of the best farmers of New York hauls under cover during summer a large quantity of dry earth, which he keeps dry, and that during the winter season he adds this to his manure heap, about load for load. The result he says is that this load of added earth is equal to another load of stable manure. It takes up the gases which he says would have gone into the atmosphere. It has not added anything to the manure, but simply saved what would have been lost.

These are all things bearing on this question of deep-manuring. The soil below is never very dry, and hence cannot take up much. When near the surface the law comes into play. The surface-roots, surface feeding and dry surface earth all argue against the deep deposit of manure.—*Germantown Telegraph*

A PENNSYLVANIA FRUIT FARM.

We condense from a local paper the following account of the fruit farm of Mr. A. Battles, Girard, Erie Co., Pa.:

The largest, finest and most productive fruit farm in Erie county, perhaps in the state, is that of the gentleman whose name is at the head of this article. Although this farm is only about three miles from the beautiful borough of Girard, I venture to say that many persons in this township, who are admirers of rural beauty and choice fruit have never seen it. Of the 10,000 or 12,000 bearing fruit trees on these two hundred acres, 6,000 are apple trees; 1,500 pear trees; 2,500 peach trees, and 500 quince trees, all of choice varieties. When I visited the farm in June, the prospects for a fine yield of apples, pears, and peaches, was flattering. But the severe and protracted drouth has caused much of the fruit to wither and fall. Mr. B. has six acres of grapes, mostly Concords, although he grows Catawbas, Isabellas, and other choice kinds to accommodate his customers. As his farm is bounded on the west by a dense forest, his fruits have never been injured by that destructive insect, the rosebug.

Fourteen acres of the farm are planted in strawberries. Mr. B. prefers the Crescent seedling to any other strawberry for the table or market. Its yield is wonderful. It is larger than the Wilson, and has a finer color or flavor.

Although the extremely dry weather has probably reduced the yield one-half, I present the figures below as a result of Mr. B.'s strawberry season: Whole amount gathered from one and one-fourth acres, 275 bushels, mostly Wilsons. Whole amount of Crescent seedings gathered from one-tenth of an acre, 47½ bushels, or at the rate of 75 bushels per acre. Amount of sales from one and one-fourth acres, $482.51, after deducting the expense of marketing. Paid for picking the berries, $51,21. Profit from one and one-fourth acres of land, $431,30; not a bad result, considering the unfavorable season.

I noticed on the farm some splendid specimens of Lancashire swine, the most profitable breed of hogs ever introduced into this country. They run in the orchard and become fat easily and in a short time, by feeding on the grass, and on the diseased and immature fruit that drops from the trees. Mr. B. imports and breeds them. I also noticed four caged crows, some fine fowls, and twenty-five hives of bees, from one of which rushed a colony that I took good care to give a wide berth.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Worthless Stuff.

Not so fast my friend; if you could see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say 'Glorious and invaluable remedy.' See another column.

ACCOMMODATING BOYS.

Old Aunt Sarah Fields, a negro woman of Blue Ridge, Ky., firmly believed that she must die, be buried, and rise again on the third day, in order that her race should be benefitted. The accommodating boys of her neighborhood gave her chloroform and left her in a graveyard, so that when she awoke she thought that the desired miracle had been wrought. She is now waiting the good result.

Persons living in unhealthy localities may avoid all bilious attacks, by taking a dose of Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills occasionally to keep the liver in a healthy action. Price only 25 cents. At all druggists.

THE COLDEST TOWN IN THE WORLD.

Here it may relieve us, when the mercury has crept up into the nineties, to think of a town which Humbold and other travellers have pronounced the coldest on the globe. This is Jakutsk (or Yakootsk), chief town of the providence of that name in Eastern Siberia, on the left bank of the river Lena, latitude 62 deg. 1 min. north, longitude 119 deg. 44 min. east, and distance from St. Petersburg 5,751 miles. The ground remains continually frozen to the depth of 300 feet, except in midsummer, when it thaws three feet at the surface. During ten days in August the thermometer marks 85 deg., but from November to February it ranges from 42 to 63 deg., below zero, and the river is solid ice for nine months out of the twelve. The entire industry of the place—population, about 5,000— is comprised in candleworks, and yet it is the principal market of Eastern Siberia for traffic with the hunting tribes of the Jacats and Buriats The former mostly nomadic, having large herds of cattle and horses, bring to market butter, which is sent on horseback to the point of Okhotsh. The Boriats also nomadic, bring quantities of skins of sables, foxes, martens, hares, squirrels, bears and the like, and many of them are sold at the great fair in June, which, with May, is the active period of the year. In May the collected goods are conveyed to the seaports, whence they are sent in every direction. The merchandise, chiefly furs and mammoth tusks, sold at the fair amount in value to 400,000 rubles ($300,000.)

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF CHIEF JUSTICE THOMPSON.

A correspondent of the Pittsburg *Critic*, writing from Mercer, Mercer county, Pa., gives the following interesting story as a contribution to history: 'Apropos of the tramp law, an incident connected with the life of a very great man was brought to your correspondent's attention by Hon. M. S. Garvin, ex-member of Congress from this district and father-in law of Judge Trunkey and which is vouched for as being true in every particular. About the year 1830 a journeyman printer was tramping his way between Pittsburg and Erie in search of work. He met with no success, and as evening came he found his way to a town that boasted of a single newspaper. Upon inquiry he found that it needed no compositors, and, disheartened, was about tramping on, when some of the employees persuaded their fellow-craftsman to tarry over night. Taking him to Whistler's Hotel, they passed a few jolly hours, and found in the tramp not only a man of ability but a musician of more than ordinary merit. With him he carried a German flute, upon which he delighted his comrades with selections from the best authors. At a late hour he retired and, when morning came, with a different air he sought Mr. Whistler, the landlord, and explained the situation—*i. e.*, that he was penniless and had hoped to obtain work but had failed; that he did not wish to defraud him out of the amount due for lodging, and that if he would take his flute and keep it until redeemed he would regard it as an act of kindness not to be forgotten.

'Why,' said Whistler, 'my dear sir, the music you made last night more than compensated me for the trifle you owe. Take your flute with you, and should you ever become able to pay, all right—if not, there is no harm done.'

The next day found the 'tramp' in Erie, where he obtained work, and his first dollar earned was sent back to his new found friend, Whistler. That 'tramp' has since been known to the world as Chief Justice Thompson, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Under the provisions of the present 'tramp law' he might have been one of the victims who, in default of being able to prove that he was not a tramp, would have been incarcerated in jail at separate and solitary confinement at labor for and during the term of one year.

What our Boys and Girls are Reading.

The flashy newspapers that are sold upon the news-stands and the vile publications that are hawked about more secretly, are not however, the whole of the mischievous reading that falls into the hands of our boys and girls. The libraries, and the public libraries, the Sunday-school libraries furnish them with a great deal of reading that, as they use it, is extremely hurtful to them. The statistics that our librarians give us showing the great excess of novels over all other classes of books issued to the patrons of the libraries give us food for rather discouraging reflection. From the Hartford Public Library one boy took one hundred and two novels in six months, and a girl one hundred and twelve in the same time. Think of the condition of these children's minds at the end of such a carnival of sensations! Even though no books of positively immoral character are admitted into the public libraries it is clear that the provision of so much mental excitement for our young people is doing them great damage.

The late convention of librarians in Boston discussed this matter very earnestly and tried to reach some practical conclusions. One radical suggestion was that a city or town has no right to tax the people for the furnishing of mere amusement to anybody, and that therefore no fiction that is not clearly educational in its character should find room upon the shelves of the public libraries. Another proposition was that school children (and the restriction need not be limited to the children at school) should not be allowed to take more than one story a week. That rule ought to be immediately adopted and rigidly enforced in all the public libraries. It is simple debauchery for any young person to read more than one novel a week.—*Sunday Afternoon.*

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, and the Hons. I. K. Krickbaum and F. L. Shuman, Associate Judges of Columbia county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 17th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 1st day of Sept. next, to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 1st day of Sept. with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg the 17th day of May in the year of our Lord one { L. S. } thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine and in the one hundred and fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Sheriff's Office, JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
Bloomsburg, Aug. 8—to Sheriff.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
POSTERS, &C., &C.,
Neatly and Cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

CATARRH

Sneezing Catarrh, Chronic Catarrh, Ulcerative Catarrh, permanently cured by SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH is a safe, certain, and permanent cure for Catarrh of every form, and is the most perfect remedy ever devised. It is purely a vegetable distillation, and is applied locally by insufflation, and constitutionally by internal administration. Locally applied, *relief is instantaneous.* It soothes, heals, and cleanses the nasal passages of every feeling of heaviness, obstruction, dulness, or dizziness. Constitutionally administered it renovates the blood, purifies it of the acid poison with which it is always charged in Catarrh, stimulates the stomach, liver, and kidneys, perfects digestion, makes new blood, and permits the formation of sound, healthy tissue, and finally obtains complete control over the disease. The remarkable curative powers, when all other remedies utterly fail, of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, are attested by thousands who gratefully recommend it to fellow-sufferers. No statement is made regarding it that cannot be substantiated by the most respectable and reliable references. It is a great and good medicine, and worthy all confidence. Each package contains a Treatise on Catarrh and Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for its use in all cases. Price $1.

An Enthusiastic Friend of Sanford's Radical Cure.

McHATTON, GRANT & BOWEN'S FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE AGENCY, 225 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 7, 1877.

A. A. MELLIER, Washington Av., City.—Dear Mellier: I have for some years been troubled with Catarrh, and for the past two years have suffered seriously with it. Noticing your advertisement of SANFORD'S REMEDY (RADICAL CURE), I decided to try it. I have used only two bottles, and as a result I feel so much relieved that I presume on our personal relations and write this to you and ask that you take some measures to get it more prominently before the public, that others may have such relief as I have. I have recommended it to quite a number of my friends, all of whom have expressed to me their high estimate of its value and good effects with them.

I really think it particularly adapted to wants of St. Louis people, and they all ought to know of it, and those who need it should try it. I will risk the assertion that 1000 1 oz. vials (as a sample) to be given away will sell as many bottles.

Try some plan. Let the people have it; they need it. I believe I could sell 5000 bottles myself—of course you could largely increase this number. Why not try it? Yours truly, WM. BOWEN.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and Canadas. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

LAME BACK AND RHEUMATISM

CURED BY COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen,—One year ago I was seized with a severe attack of Rheumatism in my right hip, to which I was subject. I tried the various liniments and rheumatic cures, but without the least benefit, when my son, a druggist, suggested one of your COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS. The effect was almost magical, for, to my grateful surprise, I was almost immediately well again, and was able to work upon my farm as usual, whereas, before the application of the Plaster, I could do nothing, and every step gave me pain. A few weeks since, one year from the first attack, the disease returned, but I am happy to say the second Plaster proved as efficacious as the first, and I am now well. My wife wishes me to add that one Plaster has cured her of a very lame back. We think there is nothing in the world of remedies that can compare with the COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS for Rheumatism and Lame Back, and cheerfully recommend them to the suffering. Yours very respectfully,
ORLAND, ME., June 6, 1878. ROBERT COTTON.

NOT A QUACK NOSTRUM.

Gentlemen,—I hereby certify that for several years past I have used the VOLTAIC PLASTERS in my practice, and have never known them to fail in affording speedy relief in those cases for which they are recommended. They are not a quack nostrum, but a remedial agent of great value. Very truly yours,
W. C. COLLINS, M. D.
BUCKSPORT, ME., May 27, 1874.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Be careful to obtain COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER, a combination of Electric and Voltaic Plates, with a highly Medicated Plaster, as seen in the above cut. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

By its great and thorough blood-purifying properties, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all Humors, from the worst Scrofula to a common Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption. Mercurial disease, Mineral Poisons, and their effects, are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.

Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, Goitre or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." In many cases of "Liver Complaint" only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.

In the cure of Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, and the early stages of Consumption, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and purifies the blood. Sold by druggists.

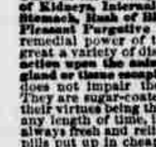
R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets

SIZE OF PELLETS. THE "LITTLE GIANT" CATHARTIC.

No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills, composed of cheap, crude, and bulky ingredients. These Pellets are scarcely larger than mustard seeds. Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For Jaundice, Headache, Constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations from the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Bloated feeling about Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. In explanation of the remedial power of these Purgative Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may be said that their action upon the animal economy is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative impress. Age does not impair the properties of these Pellets. They are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. This is not the case with pills put up in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. For all diseases where a Laxative, Alterative, or Purgative, is indicated, these little Pellets will give the most perfect satisfaction. Sold by druggists.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.



CATARRH

SYMPTOMS.—Frequent headache, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, thick mucous, purulent, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness, dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, stopping up, or obstruction, of the nasal passages, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of these symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

produces radical cures of the worst cases of Catarrh, no matter of how long standing. The liquid remedy may be snuffed, or better applied by the use of Dr. Pierce's Douche. This is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried HIGH UP and PERFECTLY APPLIED to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. Its use is pleasant and easily understood, from directions accompanying each instrument. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures recent attacks of "Cold in the Head" by a few applications. It is mild and pleasant to use, containing no strong or caustic drugs or poisons. Catarrh Remedy and Douche sold by druggists. R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE ONLY MEDICINE

That Acts at the Same Time on THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

These great organs are the Natural cleansers of the System. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with

TERRIBLE SUFFERING,

Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles; or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine; or Rheumatic Pains and aches,

are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

will restore the natural action and all these destroying evils will be banished—neglect them and you will live but to suffer.

Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.

Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back?

Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?

Why be so fearful because of disordered urine?

KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.

It is a dry vegetable compound and

One package makes six quarts of Medicine, containing no Spirit, being prepared in pure water.

Your Druggist will get it for you. Insist upon having it.

b 7 1879.

SPEER'S

PORT GRAPE WINE

Used in the principal Churches for Communion purposes.

EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS AND THE AGED.



Speer's Port Grape Wine!

FOUR YEARS OLD.

This Celebrated Native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this County

Its Invaluable

Tonic and Strengthening Properties

are unsurpassed by any other Native Wine. Being the pure juice of the Grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that affect the weaker sex. It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

SPEER'S

P. J. Sherry.

The P. J. SHERRY is a Wine of Superior Character, and partakes of the golden qualities of the grape, from which it is made. For Purity, Richness, Flavor and Medicinal Properties, it will be found unexcelled.

SPEER'S

P. J. Brandy.

This BRANDY stands unrivaled in this Country, being far superior for medicinal purposes.

IT IS A PURE distillation from the grape and contains valuable medicinal properties.

It has a delicate flavor, similar to that of the grapes from which it is distilled, and is in great favor among first-class families.

See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.

SOLD BY C. A. KLEIM.

june 27, 1879-tf

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the 1st day of Sept., 1879, at 2 o'clock, p. m. on said day:

1. The second and final account of William Maust and Joseph Maust, Executors of Joseph Maust, late of Madison township, deceased.
2. The first and final account of Amos Reichelderfer, Guardian of Agnes Reichelderfer, a minor child of Michael Reichelderfer, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.
3. The account of E. R. Ikeler Executor of Thomas J. Thornton, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.
4. The second and final account of Ephraim P. Lutz, Executor of James Thornton, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.
5. The first and partial account of Theodore McDowell, Executor of John McDowell, late of Scott township, deceased.
6. The final account of A. Pardee, surviving Executor of William Robison, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.
7. The second and final account of Abner Welsh and Thomas McHenry, Executors of Hiram W Kline, late of Orange township, deceased.
8. The first and final account of I. K. Krickbaum, Administrator of Margaret Karns, late of Benton township, deceased.
9. The second and final account of Josiah Coleman and Charles Coleman, Executors of Joseph Coleman, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased
10. The first and final account of L. S. Wintersteen, Trustee, &c., of Silas E Fowler, late of Scott township, deceased.
11. The account of John R. Moyer, Executor of John Hartman, late of Orange township, deceased, as filed by Charles A. Moyer, Administrator of John R. Moyer, deceased.
12. The final account of Isaac K Dildine, Guardian of Laura N. Drake, a minor child of Levi Drake, late of Putnam county, Ohio, deceased.
13. The first and partial account of Lloyd T. Conner, Administrator of Joseph P. Conner late of Centre township, deceased.
14. The account of John Oliver, Administrator of John Boyer, late of Locust township, deceased
15. The first and final account of William Shaffer, Administrator cum testamento annexo of Elizabeth Sutton late of Palmyra, Lee county, Illinois, form'ly of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased.
16. The first and final account of John G. Quick, Executor of Thomas Knorr, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.
17. The first and final account of John Appleman, Administrator of Charles Sage, late of Hemlock township, deceased.
18. The first and final account of B. P. Fortner, Administrator of Lewis Metz.
19. First and partial account of Henry J. Miller, Lloyd Miller and Wm. Krickbaum, Administrators of Benjamin Miller, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
20. First and final account of Benjamin P. Battin, Guardian of Grant P. Smith, deceased, a minor child of John P. Smith, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
21. First and final account of K. S. Cleaver, Executor of Lucy A. Uren, late of Catawissa township, deceased
22. The first and final account of Richard F. Whitemoyer, Executor of Elijah Snyder, late of Pine township, deceased.
23. First and final account of A. H. Abbott, Administrator of Julia A. Cromley, late of Franklin township, deceased
24. First and final account of George B. Mears, Administrator of Samuel Mears, late of Locust township, deceased.

Register's Office, } W. H. JACOBY,
Bloomsburg, Aug. 1, 1879. } Register.
Aug. 1, '79-tc.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation to the Orphans Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Monday, the 1st day of Sept. 1879, at 2 o'clock p. m., of said day unless exceptions to such confirmation are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of Silas D. Kline, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
2. Widow of George Pa'en, late of Beaver township, deceased.
3. Widow of John R. Moyer, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.
4. Widow of Jacob H. Coleman, late of Orange township, deceased.
5. Widow of Isaac Lutz, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
6. Widow of Gottlieb Gunther, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
7. Widow of Charles Howard, late of Orange township, deceased.
8. Widow of Anthony Snyder, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
9. Widow of S. S. Runyan, late of Madison township, deceased.
10. Widow of Reuben Bredbenner, late of Beaver township, deceased.

Register's Office, } W. H. JACOBY
Bloomsburg, Aug. 1, 1879 } Register.
Aug. 1, '79-tc.

STATE FAIR.

Twenty-sixth Annual Exhibition

OF THE PENNA.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

WILL BE HELD IN

Main Exhibition Building,

Fairmount Park Philadelphia,

SEPTEMBER 8th TO 20th, 1879, INCLUSIVE.

Entries and Competition FREE!

Entry Books will close at the Office, Northwest corner Tenth and Chestnut Streets, September 2d, 1879.

$15,000 in Cash Premiums.

Cash Prizes for Live Stock, $9000.

A Ring, for exercise and parade of Horses and Cattle, will be provided.

Liberal Premiums are also offered for Fruits, Flowers, and Ornamental Plants products of the Farm and Dairy, Tools, Implements, and Machinery, Textiles, Furniture, Manufactured Goods, &c., &c.

Excursion Tickets at greatly reduced rates on all railroads centering at Philadelphia, and liberal arrangements for transportation have been made.

D. W. SEILER, ELBRIDGE M'CONKEY, WM. S. BISSELL
Recording Sec'y. Corresponding Sec'y. President
aug. 15, '79-3w.



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning. Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.

Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.

Courses of study prescribed by the State:

I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV, Classical.

Adjunct Courses: I Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.

The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.

The course of Study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees. F. P. BILLMYER, Secretary.
Sept. 8, '76.

COMING! COMING!

WINTER NOVELTIES.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, WORSTED,

SOLD BY THE YARD,

OR MADE UP TO ORDER

AT

DAVID LOWENBERG'S.

SIX CORD

ENDORSED BY OVER THIRTY SEWING MACHINE EXHIBITORS AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, 1878 AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876, As being "Very STRONG, SMOOTH, and EXCELLENT THREAD."

TRY IT

S.F.T. ESTABLISHED 1856.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY BY USING

SEMPLE'S SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON

MANUFACTURED AT MOUNT HOLLY, N.J. STUART & BRO (LIMITED) AGENTS, N.Y. & PHIL.

MEDALS AWARDED | PARIS. PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK & BOSTON.

SOFT FINISH

April 18, '79-1y

PATENTS

obtained for new inventions, or for improvements on old ones, for medical or other compounds, trade-marks and labels. Caveats, Assignments, Interferences, Appeals, Suits for Infringements, and all cases arising under the Patent Laws, promptly attended to. Inventions that have been

REJECTED

by the Patent Office may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite the U. S. Patent Department, and engaged in Patent business exclusively, we can make closer searches, and secure Patents more promptly, and with broader claims, than those who are remote from Washington.

INVENTORS

send us a model or sketch of your device; we make examinations and advise as to patentability, free of charge. All correspondence strictly confidential. Prices low, and NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED.

We refer in Washington, to Hon. Postmaster General D. M. Key, Rev. F. D. Power, The German-American National Bank, to officials in the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Representatives in Congress; and especially to our clients in every State in the Union and in Canada. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

THIS PAPER IS KEPT ON FILE AT THE OFFICE OF

N. W. AYER & SON ADVERTISING AGENTS, TIMES BUILDING PHILADELPHIA

Cor. Chestnut and Eighth Sts.

Who receive Advertisements for this Paper.

ESTIMATES at Lowest Cash Rates free for Newspaper Advertising. Send 25c. for AYER & SON'S MANUAL.



XX COT, PRICE (not painted, white Duck) **$2.00** Makes a perfect bed—no mattress or pillows required—better than a hammock, as it fits the body as pleasantly, and lays straight. Folded or opened instantly, self-fastening; just the thing for hotels, offices, cottages, camp meetings, sportsmen, etc. Good for the lawn, piazza, or "the coolest place in the house." Splendid for invalids. Send for circulars. Sent on receipt of price, or C. O. D. For 50 cts. extra, with order, I will prepay expressage to any station on line of R. R. east of Mississippi River and north of Mason & Dixon line. For 75 cts. in Minn., Mo., and Iowa. HERMON W. LADD, 108 Fulton St., Boston; 207 Canal St., New York; 165 North Second St., Philadelphia.
August 8, 1879—4w.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESRIPTION

EXECUTED PROMPTLY

AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE This is a remarkable medicine will cure spavin, Splint, Curb, Callous, &c., or any enlargement AND WILL REMOVE THE BUNCH WITHOUT BLISTERING or causing a sore. No remedy ever discovered equals it for certainty of action in stopping the lameness and removing the bunch. Price $1.00. Send for circular giving PROOF. Sold by druggists, or sent to any address by the inventor, B. J. Kendall, M. D., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. Moyer Bros. Agents Bloomsburg, Pa.
May 23, '79.-1y a w

HORSE BOOK Send 25 cents in stamps or currency for a new HORSE BOOK. It treats of all diseases, has 35 fine engravings showing positions assumed by sick horses, a table of doses, a large collection of VALUABLE RECIPES, rules for telling the age of a horse, with an engraving showing teeth of each year and a large amount of valuable horse information. Dr. Wm. H. Hall says, "I have bought books that I paid $5 and $10 for which I do not like as well as I do yours." SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. Agents Wanted. B. J. Kendall, M. D., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.
May 9, '79-1y

ESPY PLANING MILL.

The undersigned lessee of the Espy Planing Mill, is prepared to do all kinds of mill work.

Doors, Frames, Sash, Blinds, etc.

made to order on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CHARLES KRUG,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

ORNAMENTAL IRON FENCES.

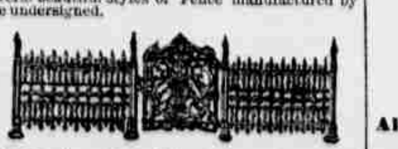
SUITABLE FOR

YARDS,

CEMETERY LOTS,

and Public Grounds.

The following shows the Picket Gothic, one of the several beautiful styles of Fence manufactured by the undersigned.



For Beauty and Durability they are unsurpassed. Put up by experienced hands, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Prices and Specimens of other Designs sent to any address.

ADDRESS,

S. M. HESS,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
July 18, '79—6m

JOB PRINTING
Neatly and cheaply executed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

TWO ACRES OF DRY GOODS

READY FOR SPRING 1879

GRAND DEPOT PHILADA

In the heart of the city—convenient to all the Railroad Stations—No up-stairs—Plenty of Light—A full million of dollars in stock to select from—Qualities and Prices guaranteed right—Goods can be returned and money refunded—Samples sent when written for.

John Wanamaker.

May 2, '79-6

C. E. SAVAGE,

DEALER IN

Silverware. Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, &c.



Removed to the Post Office building, first door above the Exchange Hotel.

All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted.
may 17, '78-tf

VALUABLE TRUTHS.

If you are suffering from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer, for **Hop Bitters will Cure You.**

If you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties; or a mother, worn out with care and work, or if you are simply ailing; if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why, **Hop Bitters will Restore You.**

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your everyday duties; or a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, **Hop Bitters will Strengthen You.**

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion, or are growing too fast, as is often the case, **Hop Bitters will Relieve You.**

If you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, **Hop Bitters is What You Need.**

If you are old, and your pulse is feeble, your nerves unsteady, and your faculties waning, **Hop Bitters will give you New Life and Vigor.**

HOP COUGH CURE is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.

The Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. It is perfect. Ask Druggists.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistable cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N.Y.

May 2, '79-tf.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.
feb. 14, '77-tf



Feb.7, '79-1y

PAINTING

AND

Paper Hanging.

WM. F. BODINE,

IRON ST., BELOW SECOND, BLOOMSBURG, PA'

is prepared to do all kinds of

HOUSE PAINTING

Plain and Ornamental,

PAPER HANGING,

BOTH DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.

All kinds of Furniture Repaired, and made as good as new.

NONE BUT FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED

Estimates Made on all Work.

WM. F. BODINE.

Oct. 1, 1878.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents, THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

OLD AND RELIABLE.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR is a Standard Family Remedy for diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.—It is Purely Vegetable.—It never Debilitates—It is Cathartic and Tonic. TRY IT

SANFORD'S

To Have Good Health, the Liver must be kept in order; its unhealthy action causes Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Bowel Complaints, Seasickness, and other Disorders.

LIVER

The Liver is the seat of malarial diseases. The Liver Invigorator protects the system from Miasmatic Influences. It Purifies the Blood, Regulates the Bowels, Assists Digestion, and Strengthens the System.

INVIGORATOR

The Liver Invigorator has been used in my practice and by the public, for more than 35 years, with unprecedented results.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M.D., 162 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTATION.

April 18, '79-1y.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES



NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, June 29, 1879, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

Erie Mail leaves Philadelphia	11 55 p m
" " Harrisburg	4 25 a m
" " Williamsport	8 35 a m
" " Jersey Shore	9 07 a m
" " Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" " Renovo	11 00 a m
arrive at Erie	7 35 p m
Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia	8 30 a m
" Harrisburg	11 45 a m
arr. at Williamsport	2 35 p m
" Lock Haven	3 55 p m
" Renovo	5 25 p m
Fast Line leaves Philadelphia	11 45 a m
" Harrisburg	3 35 p m
arrive at Williamsport	7 25 p m
" Lock Haven	8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

Pacific Express leaves Lock Haven	6 40 a m
" Jersey Shore	7 13 a m
" Williamsport	7 55 a m
arrive at Harrisburg	11 45 a m
" Philadelphia	3 15 p m
Day Express leaves Renovo	10 05 a m
" Lock Haven	11 20 a m
" Williamsport	12 40 p m
arrive at Harrisburg	4 10 p m
" Philadelphia	7 20 p m
Erie Mail leaves Renovo	8 50 p m
" Lock Haven	10 00 p m
" Williamsport	11 20 p m
arrives at Harrisburg	3 00 a m
" Philadelphia	7 40 a m
Fast Line leaves Williamsport	12 35 a m
arrives at Harrisburg	3 55 a m
" Philadelphia	7 40 a m

Erie Mail west and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail east and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R. and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Erie Express west, Philadelphia Express east, Day Express east and Sunday Express east. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Supt.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 29th, 1878, trains will leave Sunbury as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira .... 11 .5
" Canandaigua ... 3.35 p. m
Rochester .... 5.15 "
Niagara .... 9 40 "

Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.

Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.

Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a.
" Baltimore 8.40 "

Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.50
" Washington 10.30 "
" Baltimore 6.30 "
" Washington 8.30 "

Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.
arrive Baltimore 2.25 a. m
" Washington 6.13 "

Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3.05 a. m.
" Baltimore 8.40 "
" Washington 10.35 "

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

PHILADELPHA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

May 11, 1879.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,45 a. m

For Catawissa, 11,45 a. m. 7,21 and 7,35 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,28 9,05 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9,45 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,55 a. m., Pottsville, 12,30 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,35 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6,20 8,50 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9,45 a.m, 2,15 p. m. and 4,50 p. m

Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Manager.

C. G. HANCOCK,
General Ticket Agent.
Jan. 14, 1876—tf.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD. BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 39, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1878.

NORTH. p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. a.m.	p.m.	p.m
9 30	4 12	9 46	Scranton	9 35	2 10	6 15
9 23			Bellevue		2 16	6 20
9 17		9 37	Taylorville	9 45	2 22	6 25
9 08		9 30	Lackawanna		2 30	6 32
8 58	3 51	9 21	Pittston	9 58	2 38	6 40
8 51	3 46	9 19	West Pittston		2 44	6 45
8 46	3 41	9 14	Wyoming	10 07	2 49	6 50
	12 41		Maltby		2 53	6 55
	12 36		Bennett		2 57	6 59
8 33	3 30	9 04	Kingston	10 18	3 15	7 10
8 13	3 10	8 44	Kingston	10 33	3 15	7 18
			Plymouth Junc.		3 10	7 15
8 23	3 20	8 55	Plymouth	10 29	3 15	7 25
			Avondale		3 21	7 35
8 12	3 12	8 47	Nanticoke	10 34	3 26	7 42
8 04	3 04	8 39	Hunlock's Creek	10 42	3 35	8 04
7 51	2 51	8 28	Shickshinny	10 55	3 50	8 25
7 38	2 39	8 17	Hick's Ferry	11 07	4 03	8 45
7 32	2 34	8 12	Beach Haven	11 13	4 10	8 55
7 25	2 28	8 06	Berwick	11 20	4 18	9 05
7 18			Briar Creek		4 25	7 15
7 14			Willow Grove		4 29	7 23
7 10			Lime Ridge		4 33	7 30
7 02	2 04	7 44	Espy	11 39	4 42	7 44
6 56	1 57	7 38	Bloomsburg	11 45	4 49	8 00
6 50	1 51	7 33	Rupert	11 51	4 55	8 22
6 45	1 46	7 29	Catawissa Bridge	11 57	5 00	8 50
6 27	1 27	7 11	Danville	12 15	5 18	8 23
			Chulasky		9 18	9 51
6 15			Cameron		5 30	9 55
6 00	1 00	6 45	Northumberland	12 45	5 45	9 50
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	a.m

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.
Superintendent's Office, Scranton, June 10, 1878.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES,

RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &C., &C.

N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets,

Orders will receive prompt attention. tf

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